

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.



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THREEPENCE  
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## ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER, 1896.  
Lecture Hour, 3 o'clock P.M.  
Prof. JAMES GULLY, M.A., LL.D., of University College, London.—THREE LECTURES on 'Child-study and Education.' On TUESDAYS, April 14, 21, 28. Half-a-Guinea.  
C. VERNON BOYD, Esq., F.R.S., A.R.S.M., M.R.I.—THREE LECTURES on 'Ripples in Air and on Water.' On TUESDAYS, May 5, 12, 19. Half-a-Guinea.  
Prof. T. G. HONNEY, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'The Building and Sculpture of Western Europe.' (The Tyndall Lectures.) On TUESDAYS, May 26, June 2. Half-a-Guinea.  
Prof. DEWAR, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.—THREE LECTURES on 'Recent Chemical Progress.' On THURSDAYS, April 16, 23, 30. Half-a-Guinea.

W. GOWLAND, Esq., F.C.S., F.S.A. (late of the Imperial Japanese Mint).—THREE LECTURES on 'The Art of Working Metals in Japan.' On THURSDAYS, May 7, 14, 21. Half-a-Guinea.  
ROBERT MUNRO, M.D., M.A., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—TWO LECTURES on 'Lake Dwellings.' On THURSDAYS, May 28, June 4. Half-a-Guinea.  
Prof. W. B. RICHMOND, F.A.—THREE LECTURES on 'The Vault of the Sixtine Chapel.' On SATURDAYS, April 18, 25, May 2. Half-a-Guinea.

P. CORDER, Esq., Curator of the Royal Academy of Music.—THREE LECTURES on 'Three Emotional Composers—Berlioz, Wagner, Liszt (with Musical Illustrations).' On SATURDAYS, May 9, 16, 23. Half-a-Guinea.  
E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, Esq., M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum.—TWO LECTURES on 'The Moral and Religious Literature of Ancient Egypt.' On SATURDAYS, May 20, June 6. Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription to Non-Members to all the Courses of Lectures (extending from Christmas to Midsummer), Two Guineas. Tickets issued daily.  
Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets, available for any Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on April 17, when M. LIPPMAN, Membre de l'Institut (France), will give a Discourse on 'Colour Photography.' The succeeding Discourses will probably be given by Prof. G. V. POORE M.D., Colonel H. WATKIN, C.B., Prof. SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, Prof. J. A. EWING, Mr. AUGUSTINE HURRELL, M.P., Prof. J. A. FLEMING, and other Gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.  
Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to the Secretary. When proposed they are immediately admitted to the Library and Reading Rooms; and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge. Payment, First Year, Ten Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a Year; or a Composition of Sixty Guineas.

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## ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The EARL of CREWE, President of the Corporation, will preside at ONE HUNDRED and SIXTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ROYAL LITERARY FUND, to be held at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, Hôtel Métropole, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 7 for 7.30 P.M. precisely.  
The LORD BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH will respond for the toast of "Literature."  
The Anniversary Committee will be glad of early replies from those Gentlemen who have been invited to act as Stewards.  
A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary.  
7, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

## HUXLEY MEMORIAL

MEDAL COMPETITION.  
It has been decided by the Huxley Memorial Committee to strike a Medal, for award by the Royal College of Science, London, and possibly for other purposes.  
The Committee desire to obtain the Design for the Medal, if possible, by Competition.  
Further particulars will be furnished on application, which must be sent in before May 1st to the Honorary Secretary of the Huxley Memorial Committee.  
Professor G. B. HOWES.  
Royal College of Science, South Kensington, S.W.

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## WEDGWOOD INSTITUTE SCHOOLS of SCIENCE and ART, BURLINGHAM.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT ART MASTER, to commence his duties in SEPTEMBER NEXT.—Applications, stating qualifications and salary required, together with not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than May 20 next.  
JNO. W. BUTTERILL, Secretary.

## BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD.

The Board requires the services of an ASSISTANT MASTER for the SEVENTH STANDARD TECHNICAL and ORGANIZED SCIENCE SCHOOL in BRIDGE-STREET.  
Candidates must be qualified to teach and earn payments in Theoretical and Practical Physics, Theoretical and Practical Inorganic Chemistry, and French.  
Commencing salary 100l. per annum; maximum, 150l.  
Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in at once to the CLERK of the SCHOOL BOARD, Birmingham.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The University invite applications for the YATES CHAIR of ARCHEOLOGY. The Professor's Lectures should include Greek and Roman, but exclude Egyptian Archeology.—Further information regarding the duties and emoluments of the Chair may be obtained from the SECRETARY, to whom Candidates should address their applications not later than April 18 next, together with such evidence of qualification as they may desire to submit.  
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

## PRIFYSGOL CYMRU. UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

The UNIVERSITY COURT is about to proceed to the ELECTION of EXTERNAL EXAMINERS in the following Departments for the Year 1896:—

GREEK LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
LATIN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
WELSH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
HEBREW LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
HISTORY.  
PHILOSOPHY.  
MATHEMATICS.  
PHYSICS.  
CHEMISTRY.  
BOTANY.  
ZOOLOGY.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before Wednesday, April 15.  
Information in regard to the work and stipends of Examiners may be obtained on application to T. J. JAMES, Registrar.  
University Offices, Town Hall Chambers, Newport, Mon.  
March 11, 1896.

## THE INSTITUTION of CIVIL ENGINEERS. PALMER SCHOLARSHIP.

The Council is prepared to consider APPLICATIONS for a NOMINATION to this SCHOLARSHIP.  
The nominee must be the Son of a Civil Engineer; he must be desirous of Matriculating and subsequently Graduating at the University of Cambridge; and the circumstances must be such as to need the help afforded by the Scholarship.  
A copy of the regulations relative to the Scholarship, which is of the annual value of about 40l., may be had on application to the SECRETARY of the INSTITUTION of CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

## UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

WILSON TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

The Trustees of the Wilson Fund in the University of Aberdeen will proceed to the ELECTION of a TRAVELLING FELLOW in the month of JULY NEXT. Applications will be received up to June 30, 1896. The Wilson Fellow must be a Graduate of Aberdeen University. He is expected to prosecute some definite work of research in accordance with the intention of the founder and the supplementary regulations of the Scottish University Commissioners.  
Each Candidate is required to indicate the character of the work of research which he intends to prosecute if elected, and to sketch out the plan of travel and study by which he proposes to carry out this work. He may submit any further information or evidence which he thinks may help the Trustees to decide as to his qualifications for carrying out the work successfully (e.g., Essays published by himself or prepared for publication).  
The Fellow will be elected for a period of Two Years, beginning from September 15, 1896. The value of the Fellowship will be 200l. per annum, payable in advance in half-yearly instalments.  
All applications to be made to Professor W. M. RAMSAY, Old Aberdeen, Convener of the Committee of Trustees, who will give any further information required by Candidates.  
Aberdeen, March 9, 1896.

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## LANTERN LECTURES.—Winter Season, 1896-7.

—ERNEST RADFORD, LL.M. Cantab, formerly Secretary of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, will supply List of Subjects, &c., upon application to the LECTURER, care of the Artist, 14, Parliament-street, Westminster.

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WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION to fill up not less than SEVEN RESIDENT and FIVE NON-RESIDENT SCHOLARSHIPS, and TWO valuable EXHIBITIONS, will take place in JULY NEXT. Details may be obtained from the HEAD MASTER, 19, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Cooper's Hill, Staines.—The Course of Study is arranged to fit an Engineer for Employment in Europe, India, and the Colonies. About 40 Students will be admitted in September, 1896. The Secretary of State will offer them for Competition Twelve Appointments as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, and Three Appointments as Assistant Superintendents in the Telegraph Department.—For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, at the College.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON, for WOMEN, 8 and 9, York-place, Baker-street, W. EASTER TERM, 1896.

THE TERM BEGINS on THURSDAY, April 16. SPECIAL CLASSES will be held in MATHEMATICS and ELEMENTARY GREEK for Students who Matriculated in January. Dr. A. A. KANTHACK will begin a Course on BACTERIOLOGY (Lectures and Demonstrations) on APRIL 17. Two Entrance Scholarships will be offered for competition in June. LUCY J. RUSSELL, Honorary Secretary.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY of MEDICINE.—THE SUMMER SESSION BEGINS on MAY 1. The work is arranged so that a Student may advantageously begin his Medical Curriculum then.—Full information may be obtained from either of the undersigned.  
A. E. HARKER, F.R.C.S., Dean of the Faculty.  
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER SESSION will BEGIN on FRIDAY, May 1, 1896. The Hospital contains a service of 750 beds (including 75 for Convalescents at Swanley). Students may reside in the College, within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.  
Scholarships and Prizes of the aggregate value of over 800l. are awarded annually, and Students entering in May can compete for the Entrance Scholarships in September.  
For full particulars apply to THE WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.  
A Handbook forwarded on application.

## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE SUMMER SESSION BEGINS on MAY 1. On September 23 and 24 there will be an Examination for Six Entrance Scholarships in Natural Science in value from 50 to 100 Guineas, for which Students who enter in May are eligible to compete. The Residential College is at present at 23 and 25, Westbourne-terrace, W. Students received at a charge of 75s. for the academic year. Arrangements are now being made to build (1) a new Out-patients' Department; (2) a Residential College for Students; (3) new Special Wards; (4) a Nurses' Home; and (5) well-isolated Wards for Lying-in Women. This will add 100 beds to the Hospital.  
The Medical, Surgical, and Obstetric Tutors assist the Students in preparing for the final examination.  
The School Secretary, Mr. F. H. MADDEN, will forward the prospectus GEORGE P. FIELD, Dean.  
A. P. LUFF, M.D., Sub-Dean.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The SUMMER SESSION COMMENCES ON MAY 1, and Students then entering are eligible for the Open Scholarships offered for competition on September 22 and the two following days.

The Hospital contains 625 beds, of which 200 are in constant occupation. The House-Physicians, House-Surgeons, Dresserships, and all other appointments are given according to the merits of the Candidates, and without extra payment. Scholarships and Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to £500, are open for competition to all Students. Special Classes are held for the Examinations of the University of London.

Five Entrance Scholarships.—Three Open Scholarships in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages; One of the value of 100l. open to Candidates under Twenty years of age; and Two others of the value of 50l. and 30l. respectively, open to Candidates under Twenty-five years of age. Two Open Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, one of the value of 100l. and another of 60l., open to Candidates under Twenty-five years of age.

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**ADVICE as to CHOICE of SCHOOLS.**—The Scholastic Association (a body of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates) gives Advice and Assistance, without charge, to Parents and Guardians in the selection of Schools (for Boys or Girls) and Tutors for all Examinations at home or abroad.—A statement of requirements should be sent to the Manager, R. J. BROWN, M.A., 8, Lancaster-place, Strand, London, W.C.

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**MESSRS. ROBINSON & FISHER** are favoured with instructions to SELL, at their Rooms, as above, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 1 o'clock precisely, an interesting COLLECTION of ENAMEL PORTRAITS by BONE, R.A., including several important Specimens—beautiful Old Worcester, Chelsea, Dresden, Sevres, and other China—Bronze Medallions—rare Old Swiss and German Stained Glass Panels—and a variety of Decorative Property.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

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## LITERATURE

*The Life of Sir John Franklin, R.N.* By H. D. Traill. With Illustrations. (Murray.)

FRANKLIN'S labours as an Arctic explorer have been made widely known through quite a number of works, among which that of Admiral A. H. Markham occupies the foremost place. It was, however, felt

"by his surviving relations, as it was felt by his devout wife and widow, that to the records, ample and appreciative as many of them have been of the course of the explorer, there needed the addition of some personal memoir of the man."

Such a memoir it was the intention of Franklin's niece, Miss Sophie Cracroft, to have prepared for publication. She collected ample materials for the purpose, but she died before her work could be accomplished, and her executors very wisely entrusted its completion to the experienced hands of Mr. Traill, who has performed his task with the skill and judgment to be expected from him. Consequently the volume now before us is one of unusual interest, and will appeal to the sympathies of a wide circle of readers.

Franklin saw the sea for the first time when a boy twelve years of age, and at once made up his mind that his should be a sailor's life. His father not unnaturally demurred at first, but he yielded in the end, and two years later, in 1800, Franklin joined the *Polypheus* as a "first-rate volunteer." He fought in the terrible battle of Copenhagen, and acted as signal-midshipman on board the *Bellerophon* at Trafalgar; but that which more especially influenced his future career was his service with Capt. Matthew Flinders in the survey of Australia, which proved an excellent training in scientific work, navigation, and seamanship.

And thus, when the "spirit of Arctic exploration" evoked by Sir John Barrow took possession of the ministerial mind, and the Admiralty, in strong contrast with the indifference shown in the cause of Antarctic research at the present day, not only undertook to provide ships and men, but also caused to be revived and amplified an Act

of 1745 by which rewards were promised for effecting a north-west passage or reaching the Pole, Franklin was given his first command. He accompanied Capt. Buchan to Spitzbergen in the *Trent*, and if the work accomplished fell far short of the sanguine expectations of its promoters, it at all events familiarized Franklin with Arctic ice, and proved a good training for his future career. Of this and the two subsequent Arctic expeditions of his hero, in 1819-22 and 1825-7, Mr. Traill furnishes most interesting accounts, dwelling upon the personal rather than the geographical element.

When Franklin returned from the second of these great expeditions he had become famous, and during a holiday spent in Russia he enjoyed the distinction of dining at the imperial palace:—

"The Emperor was greatly interested in his voyage, and plied him with many questions on the subject.....The Emperor himself seemed to be fond of the Navy, especially of shipbuilding, from his having ordered many new ships to be built. On his being told that the wood was green, and that his ships could not be expected to last if hastily put together, he made the somewhat ominous reply, 'Never mind; if they will hold together for five years they will answer my present purpose.'"

In the same year Franklin married his second wife, Miss Griffin, to whom he had been engaged for some time. They spent their honeymoon at Paris, and became the recipients of marked attentions from Parisian society, both learned and fashionable. He dined with Baron Rothschild, "whose dinners, in point of style and luxury, almost equal Oriental splendour."

"For a time the Baron addressed himself to me, and having heard a little of the nature of our voyages, of which he was till then ignorant, he became much interested, and asked many questions. The cloven foot, however, was shown by his inquiry, 'What did the British Government give you for all that?'"

Between the years 1830 and 1833 Franklin held a Mediterranean command, and performed, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, duties requiring much tact and firmness. During this period his wife, too, travelled in the Mediterranean, occasionally paying visits to her husband, and the extracts from her letters cover some of the most readable pages of the volume. From Corfu she writes:—

"Young D'Israeli's follies on board the *Hermes* are of a piece with his and his companions' conduct here two years ago. They are quite a by-word at Corfu, the names of D'Israeli, Clay, and Meredith being never mentioned but to be laughed at. They apologized for being too late for dinner, because the scenery of the island did not enable them to think of such things; accepted with hesitation an invitation to one of the regimental messes, saying it was a trying thing to dine at a mess; avowed their utter inability to dine in anything but a large room, and with Sir Frederick Adam (who lives in what is called the Palace) behaved as if they thought their host was a very insignificant person indeed compared with themselves. Mr. Clay [D'Israeli?] wore long ringlets down his cheeks, and was dressed in a complete suit of blue lined with velvet, with blue buttons and blue spurs. Being asked by Sir Frederick what men deserved who drank port wine, he replied, 'They deserve to be sent to England.'"

After a visit to Jericho she wrote to her sister:—

"I wished you yesterday at Jericho, the first time, perhaps, that any one has ever wished you there, and certainly the first time you have ever been wished there with so friendly a meaning. But now that I know what it is to be at Jericho, I will not wish my cruelest enemy, if there be such a person in the world, ever there again."

In the autumn of 1832 Lady Franklin was in Greece, and by invitation of a party of French military officers (one of whom had his wife with him) she made an interesting excursion in a cutter which belonged to them. Her new friends were exceedingly kind, but they were boisterous, incessantly took God's name in vain, gloried in the purest atheism, and regularly thrice a day made a great boilerful of tea, sugar, and rum, which was handed round and round again in a metal pot:—

"My French friends had all and each a journal, and if one of them had nothing to say he begged and borrowed from another, or copied from books. This took a good portion of their time, and was the only time when they were all quiet. Their journals were always in their hands whenever they landed, whether on foot or horseback; and the first bit of hewn stone they saw down it went in the book."

Asked at Corinth, by M. l'Intendant La Cour, a man possessed of a good deal of *esprit*, who had been making some verses on Salamis, whether she thought that the classic Pierian spring was at Corinth or at Parnassus, Lady Franklin proved equal to the occasion:—

"I said for us it must certainly be at the Acrocorinthus, unless he would agree to my proposal to go down the Gulf of Corinth and visit you [her husband] at Patras, and in that case, *en passant*, 'Je le remettrai,' I said, 'au Parnasse.' 'Mais, que c'est charmant, cela!' replied the Intendant; 'c'est une véritable muse, Madame, qui vous a inspiré cette idée.' As he understood a little English, I asked him if he knew the lines—

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing:  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

On their being explained to him he was in raptures. 'Oserai-je vous demander, Madame, de me mettre cela en écrit?' He should, perhaps, be able to turn it to account in some happy moment of his own. We came to the Pierian spring, and the young and clever Dr. Ducis was holding the little wooden bowl to my mouth while I swallowed a thirsty draught, when he suddenly exclaimed with great vehemence, 'Arrêtez, donc, Madame, arrêtez!' I looked up somewhat alarmed. 'Bien!' exclaimed he, looking slyly in my face; 'car nous en avons plus besoin que vous.' Such are some of the truly French characteristics of my French friends."

In 1836 Franklin was offered the Governorship of Tasmania, and the painful story of his administration of that island is dealt with by Mr. Traill in a judicial spirit. Mr. Montagu, the Colonial Secretary, whom Franklin, after showing much forbearance, had been compelled to suspend, was not only exonerated by Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, but also promoted to a more lucrative post, whilst his chief was treated with a haughty disregard of the courtesies of official life. But whatever the opinions of Lord Stanley may have been, the people of the colony fully appreciated the great services which their Governor had rendered, and his departure afforded them an opportunity of demonstrating the high respect in which he was held and the love they bore him.

It was during this Tasmanian residence that Franklin desired to found a college, and the head master of Rugby was requested to draft a charter. He proposed

"a scheme of the most 'enlightened' and unpractical kind, and containing a fantastic provision for appointing a Principal, 'turn and turn about,' from the Anglican and Scotch Presbyterian communions. Besides this, it proposed an exquisite arrangement for securing what was considered to be the just representation of each of these two religious bodies on the teaching staff."

Franklin very decidedly put aside this scheme of Arnold's. He pointed out that in Tasmania there existed *three* established Churches, and proposed that the ascendancy should be given to the Church of the majority,

"such an ascendancy interfering in nothing with the equal privileges of all the members of the college to refrain from joining any religious ceremonies which they object to, or to observe any religious exercise which they had the means of attending."

This was, in fact, "Denominationalism tempered by the conscience clause," familiar enough in these days as the governing principle of the State-aided voluntary schools. As to the pedantic proposal with reference to the teaching staff, Franklin says:—

"Might it not be better to make learning and character the sole qualifications for members of the college, rather than take notice of denominational distinctions as qualifications for instructing the students in religious knowledge? The master and fellows, or by whatever name they are called, chosen on the latter principle, would, I fear, scarcely fail to regard themselves as the representatives of that sect, and, like the members for boroughs in the Imperial Parliament, would feel that they were bound to advocate beyond all other interests the interests of their constituents, and to act as the organs of a party."

To judge from certain passages in a letter written by the head master of Rugby to Franklin about this time, Dr. Arnold would not have been averse to engage upon a colonial career had the temptation been sufficiently strong:—

"I sometimes think that if the Government would make me a bishop or the principal of a college or a school, or both together, in such a place as Van Diemen's Land, and during your government, I could be tempted to emigrate with all my family for good and all. There can be, I think, no more useful, no more sacred task than assisting in forming the moral and intellectual character of a new society. It is the surest and best kind of missionary labour; but our colonial society has been in general so Jacobinical in the truest sense of the word—that is, every man has lived so much to and for himself, and the bonds and laws of religion have been so little acknowledged as the great sanctions and securities of society—that one shrinks from bringing up one's children where they must in all human probability become lowered, not in rank or fortune, but in what is infinitely more important—in the intellectual and religious standard by which their lives would be guided. ....Feeling this, and holding our West Indian colonies to be one of the worst stains on the moral history of mankind, a convict colony seems to me to be even more shocking and more monstrous in its conception. ....If they will colonize with convicts, I am satisfied that the stain should last not only for one whole life, but for more than one generation; that no convict or convict's child should ever be a free citizen, and that even in the third generation the off-

spring should be excluded from all offices of honour or authority in the colony."

When Franklin returned from Tasmania he was nearly sixty years of age; but so fully did the Admiralty recognize his unimpaired physical vigour and capacity that they entrusted him with the conduct of the great Arctic expedition from which he was never to return.

There are excellent portraits of Sir John and Lady Franklin; but the map would have been more instructive had Franklin's routes been indicated upon it.

*Chips from a German Workshop.* By F. Max Müller. New Edition.—Vol. IV. *Essays on Mythology and Folk-lore.* (Longmans & Co.)

"THE idea of a humanity emerging slowly from the depths of an animal brutality can never be maintained again in our century." These words were written in 1856, three years before the appearance of the work thanks to which the doctrine of evolution has become a commonplace of modern thought, so that orthodoxy itself, after the usual interval of fierce denial, captious doubt, and unfair criticism, is fain to proclaim loudly that it has taught what is true in Darwinism from the beginning of time. They are reprinted in 1895 without one word of comment, explanatory or disqualifying. "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la science." For science never neglects any means by which she may win closer, be it ever so slightly, to the truth underlying the facts she investigates; nor are her followers bound by the authority of the spoken word, even though it be their own.

We read again with grateful pleasure the brilliant articles in which one aspect of mythological study is presented with such a convincing blend of learning, skill, and charm. We may think it well that readers who know Prof. Max Müller's theories only through the journalistic mist which has arisen from, and largely obscures, the scientific criticism directed against them, should acquaint themselves at first hand with researches that determined the direction of mythological study in this country for many years. But we crave something more. There has been evolution in the sister sciences of comparative mythology and folk-lore; both have been profoundly affected by the doctrine of evolution. The point of view has shifted, new problems have arisen, new solutions must be sought for old problems. Thirty years of research, discussion, discovery, confront Prof. Max Müller. What is his attitude thereto? In essentials purely conservative: "The general principles which many years ago I laid down for myself in the treatment of mythology have remained unaltered." Well and good. Had our author contented himself with this statement, the reviewer would only have to note the historical import of these articles as witnesses of mythological conceptions that have had their day and passed away, to lament the absence of any attempt to review these ancient speculations, and to determine what elements of permanent value they contain. Unfortunately Prof. Max Müller bethought himself that certain criticisms have reached that public of general readers he has striven,

with such laudable success, to interest in these questions, and he devotes much of a far too short preface to a singularly ineffectual refutation of Mr. Andrew Lang, whilst neglecting those great movements of research and thought which have led nearly all serious students of mythology and folk-lore to discard the most fondly cherished features of his system. It seems hardly fair to allow the general reader to remain ignorant that had Mr. Lang never written a line students would be equally opposed, to much in the Müllerian hypotheses. No disparagement of Mr. Lang's brilliant polemics is hereby implied; they did their work effectually. Nevertheless it is the discovery of new facts rather than the rise of new theories that has swept away the synthesis in which Prof. Max Müller "retains an unaltered belief."

Certain fundamental postulates underlie most of Prof. Max Müller's writings on mythology: mythopoeic function results from a definite stage in the evolution of speech; within the Aryan speech-group the phenomena characteristic of this stage explain, and they alone explain, the facts of mythology, known to us, as these are, at a far later period of human development; Vedic civilization and mythology represent most faithfully pre-dispersal Pan-Aryan custom and belief; the undivided Aryans had their home in Asia. In questions of scientific method the first place is always assigned to the philological test: the name of the deity and the myths which are the outcome of that name reveal his real nature far better than do the details of his ritual; comparison is otiose save where it rests upon a philological basis; the question of transmission of myth hardly arises at all.

In regard to all these points Prof. Max Müller is not unfrequently inconsistent, but in the main they do characterize his general theory of myth origin and development. On all these points later research has been unfavourable to him. The bulk of expert opinion has accepted a European origin for the primitive Aryan race, in so far, indeed, as the theory of an original stock, from which the various peoples now speaking Aryan tongues have branched off, be admitted at all. A comparatively late date is assigned to Vedic literature by an increasing number of scholars; Vedic mythology is regarded as later, more complex, and more artificial than it used to be thought twenty-five years ago. The tacit assumption underlying so much of earlier comparison between Vedic and Hellenic mythology, that the former, as presenting the myths common to both sections of the race in a purer form, may be used as a standard by which to measure nearness to a common original, thus loses its validity. It matters not here whether the distinguished speculator of twenty-five years ago or the present generation of scholars be right or wrong. If they are wrong, they should be confuted. To re-enunciate solutions, however brilliant and ingenious, when the conditions of the problem have altogether changed, is surely insufficient. A few scattered remarks in preface and foot-notes are no adequate answer to the mass of technical criticism passed upon Prof. Max Müller's views by Sanskritists and comparative philologists. And where



he defends himself it is often at his own expense. Accused of comparing deities whose names have no real philological kinship, he answers: "Nothing would be a greater mistake than to imagine that because there are phonetic difficulties, whether real or apparent, in identifying mythological names in different Aryan languages, therefore the deities bearing such names have nothing in common." Very true. But why restrict this principle to the Aryan languages? and does it not largely cut the ground from under the position taken up by Prof. Max Müller in his 1856 article on 'Comparative Mythology,' and frequently defended since by him, although, as a matter of fact, it is partly abandoned in the 1871 article on the 'Philosophy of Mythology'?

Again, the notice of later research is at times so curt as to be misleading. In the famous article on 'Comparative Mythology,' which Prof. Max Müller published in 1856, the degree of culture to which the undivided Aryan race had attained was determined by the comparison of words retained by the various Aryan languages. The following note is now appended (p. 53): "Larger collections of common words now in Schrader, 'Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan People,' 1890." Would the "general reader" gather from this that Schrader's view of early Aryan civilization differs greatly from Prof. Max Müller's, that most younger scholars hold it (whether rightly or wrongly is not here the question) to be more accurate, and that, if correct, it disposes of many features—secondary it may be, but still important—of Prof. Max Müller's system?

But the main failure of this edition is that indicated in the passage quoted at the outset of this notice. There is no attempt to explain the profound difference existing between the author's theory of the origin and growth of myths and that which has won general acceptance, thanks to the application of the doctrine of evolution to sociological anthropology. Most younger students of mythology and folk-lore do hold that "humanity has emerged slowly from the depths of animal brutality"; the phenomena characterizing this process are, it is widely held, sufficiently well known to account for the broad outlines of mythical belief; many details now obscure will assume their true significance when research has been pushed further along the lines, and in obedience to the guiding principles, laid down by Mannhardt, Tylor, and Frazer. What has Prof. Max Müller to say on these points? Availing himself of the fact that in this country criticism on his theory of how myths arose and developed has been mixed up with criticism on his theory of what myths mean, he attempts to carry the war into the anthropologists' camp by claiming some of them as nature, and more especially as solar mythologists. Here, again, the "general reader" is catered for and the student disregarded. If the latter can understand how myths arose and what are the laws which govern their development, he will, if he is wise, trouble himself little about what they may mean, or rather he has grasped their meaning sufficiently for scientific purposes. But even if this were not so, if Prof. Max Müller were justified in ignoring the scientific and magnifying the popular argument against him, his line of defence would still

be absolutely invalid. He triumphantly cites Dr. Brinton, a professed anthropologist, as witness to the "solar" nature of Mexican mythology. Dr. Brinton may be right or wrong, but if he be right his testimony is fatal to Prof. Max Müller, for the latter in his account of myth evolution among the Aryans postulates a variety of historical and linguistic conditions—all purely hypothetical, be it remembered—which, it is safe to assert, cannot also have occurred among the Mexicans. In other instances, too, Prof. Max Müller is ready enough to cite "solar" conceptions among savage races in support of his "solar" interpretation of much in Aryan mythology, without apparently perceiving that he tacitly admits the "anthropological" contention of the essential oneness of mythological conceptions among the various races of mankind. Again, arguing against Mr. Lang, he contends that his opponent fails to account satisfactorily for details in myths of which he had given a full explanation. To which it is sufficient to answer that science seeks not merely for explanations, but for true explanations, and that the critic who proves the untrustworthiness of an hypothesis is by no means bound to provide a substitute.

There is much that is true in Prof. Max Müller's fundamental conception of mythology, much that is still sound in his account of the mythical process. But the discredit into which large portions of his system have fallen necessarily affects the whole. Alike for the sake of science and of his own reputation, it is to be regretted that Prof. Max Müller should have missed the opportunity of bringing his earlier utterances in touch with the vital problems of modern scholarship.

It is unfortunate that a book which lends itself so easily to marginal annotation should be printed on paper that does not take ink well, and it is irritating to have frequent references to "'Chips,' vol. iv.," when the reference is to another part of the same volume.

*Introduction to Political Science.* By Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G. (Macmillan & Co.)

This volume contains two courses of lectures delivered by Sir John Seeley some ten years ago from his professorial chair, and it opens with an introduction from the pen of Prof. Sidgwick, than whom no one is more qualified, both by intimate knowledge of the author's mind and sympathy with the subject in question, to perform the part of editor. He rightly reminds us that these are lectures, not a manual—"their aim was not to impart a complete system, but to communicate a method"—and as such they should be judged. None of those who have any knowledge of the method by which Sir John Seeley pursued his teaching will fail to recognize his characteristic touch throughout this book, and there are hardly any ideas developed here which at one time or another he did not treat in the "conversation classes" which he was in the habit of holding at his own house. There must be many of his old pupils who gratefully remember the ingenuity of the Socratic method by which they were lured on to make themselves ridiculous, and the trium-

phant demonstration which always followed of the inadequacy or absurdity of popular definitions of political terms. Prof. Sidgwick says truly enough that to Seeley "truth was apt to come in the garb of paradox" in the original sense of the word; it is evident enough in all his works, but in none is it so aggressive as this. The result is that at times this tendency to perpetual combat with received opinions becomes tiresome to the reader, while to the hearer it was stimulating and bracing. It is a very different thing to read several hundred pages of paradox and to listen to it once a week for an hour during term time, consequently the editor's advice as to our attitude towards this book is by no means superfluous.

Seeley's principal—we may even say his whole—aim was to train politicians: not to inculcate particular views on the controversies of the day, but to clear the minds of his pupils of all preconceived ideas, and then by reference to history to form accurate definitions of political terms, thus giving a stable foundation on which they might build. He thought that history unless it possessed the complement of political science was dead, being without fruit; and the converse of this, that "political science without history has no root," is so obvious that probably no one will be found to dispute it. This maxim forms the groundwork of these lectures, and in order to demonstrate its truth, the true subject of political science has first to be discovered. This he defines to be the State, its origin, its growth, its decay, its object, but "not what the State should aim at, but what it does aim at"; here then we part company at once with nearly all previous inquirers in this field. Obviously the pupil who starts upon a career of cold and unimpassioned investigation of this kind will have to develop a different attitude when he comes to deal with living politics. It is, and will always be, far less easy for the average student to remain impartial while investigating the causes of the fall of Athens or Carthage, or the origins of the French Revolution, than when he is examining the component parts of some substance or dissecting a frog; and when he has blossomed out into the practical politician, the fact that "the theory of evolution can be applied to states" will not help him much to meet the pressing questions of the hour. In saying this we do not wish at all to dispute the main view that Seeley impressed upon his pupils—that men who desire to take an active part in political life should acquire a sound and practical knowledge of history, and should reason on it; that it is well they should form some theory on past events if they are willing to subject it to a careful and searching analysis; and that all stock terms and phrases in political currency should be tested, weighed, and microscopically examined before they are used and passed from mouth to mouth. A politician so trained will, *ceteris paribus*, be less likely to talk nonsense, and therefore deceive himself and other people, than one who has not learnt in such a school, but training alone will not supply the practical good sense and sagacity which go to make up a statesman. In fact, it is possible to conceive cases where a hard-and-fast reasoning based on the past might

lead a statesman as wildly astray as reliance on some attractive but baseless theory. With these limitations nearly all that Seeley claims for his favourite science may be conceded, even though we may not agree entirely with the view that "the conviction that history must be useful is based more or less immediately upon the principle that what has occurred may occur again." Given a similar condition of affairs in the State and of surrounding circumstances, it might, but how rarely do they occur again! and as this is so how can we confidently predict the course a State will pursue? Political science to be useful must confine its range to a study of the past; but if the above-stated axiom be pressed too far, science may soon lapse into theory, based on fanciful distinctions and unreal resemblances.

The first eight of these lectures are devoted in the main to a consideration of states in general, as the subject-matter of political science, and political terms such as "liberty," "government," &c.; the second half of the book treats chiefly of the growth of modern democracy and our own constitution considered scientifically. Though the whole book is full of original reflections and vigorous thought, the second half will probably be considered the more valuable contribution to the scientific study of history. The classification of states and the "use and abuse of political terms" have been the study of many master minds since such inquiries began, and the more one reads the contributions of thinking men to the matter, the more one is convinced of the marvellous insight and force of Aristotle, the first and still the greatest of scientific politicians. The field has, indeed, widened since his time, but for his own world he hardly wants supplementing, and for the study of the states of to-day his treatise still forms the indispensable preliminary. Few of those who have followed in the same field have done more to stimulate thought and encourage a vigorous habit of mind than Seeley, but his love of paradox seems to us to have as much to do as a desire for truth with his definition of "liberty" as the "spirit by, and the principles according to, which government is resisted." According to this theory Turkey is the freest country in the world; but in spite of mere scientific inaccuracy, political freedom has a clear enough meaning to the working politician, and it was practical politicians that these lectures were designed to train. They will find more valuable food for reflection in the latter part of the book, where the development of the British State is particularly considered and its classification attempted. Since the publication of Begehot's 'English Constitution' no author has thrown so full a light on a subject which is so much talked about and so little understood. The growth of the Cabinet and the subordination of Parliament are historical facts well worthy of consideration to-day, and the rigid and merciless analysis of the fictions which encompass our governing body is one of the best pages in this remarkable study of the growth of our institutions. There is much truth as well as some novelty in the remark that at the Restoration, not the Revolution, our system of government took the shape it retained

through the eighteenth century, and that is the epoch from which dates the permanence of Parliament; before that, as Seeley says, our Parliament was less like the body we know now than the States-General of the old French monarchy. By what means the ruler of the British State became the minister of Parliament instead of the king is most vividly and succinctly told. The decay of royal authority is traced to the crisis when George II. found himself obliged to yield to the Pelhams in 1745; and the subsequent rise to power of the elder Pitt, in spite of the monarch, dealt a further blow at the influence of the Crown:—

"The Minister became practically independent of the Sovereign and dependent on the Parliament."

"This was not a necessary result of the spirit of Liberty, but a very peculiar result of very special circumstances. It follows, I think, that we ought not to consider a Minister of the English type, conducting legislation and administration at once, and rising and falling at the pleasure of Parliament, to be necessarily the normal and only proper result of political development."

Surely this is most wise and salutary teaching. By a fortunate concurrence of circumstances has been evolved a system of government on the whole singularly successful in this country, but we are, and have always as a nation been, too ready to believe and act on the belief that it is also the best and ideal government for all other civilized communities, which is far from being the case. "The later English development is exceptional, and therefore theoretically the less instructive." Nothing exactly like it has yet been acclimatized elsewhere, and there is no real ground for supposing that it ever will be. Parliament has now become our government-making organ, but it does not govern, and what the vote gives "is not a share in the government, but a share in the power of making government." Though this be true enough, Parliament has not yet sunk to be merely a body of delegates appointed to keep a particular set of men in power; but the increasing authority of the Ministry and the waning influence of Parliament, apart from the Ministers who form part of it, are most marked features in the last phase of our development.

Among other subjects of analysis here we have the "rule of a majority," the right use of the terms "aristocracy" and "democracy," and the "true test of political capacity," all treated in a vigorous and original fashion which will make the reader think even if it rouses his antagonism, and if he effected the former, Seeley would no doubt have held that he had attained in great measure the object he had in view. The labourers in the vineyard of history are numerous, and their numbers are growing, yet few have pursued the straight path of science, and many falter in the way because they have no very clear conception of the use to which they should put their knowledge when they have acquired it; "more than half have no scientific object at all." The great historians of the future may be left to take care of themselves, but the readers of this work will no longer lack a "scientific object." We trust there may be some more treasures in the late professor's note-books not yet given to the

world; each new publication makes clearer how luminous and original a thinker we lost in him.

*The Heart of a Continent: a Narrative of Travels in Manchuria, across the Gobi Desert, through the Himalayas, the Pamirs, and Chitral, 1884-1894.* By Capt. Frank E. Younghusband, C.I.E. (Murray.)

CAPT. YOUNGHUSBAND is a distinguished traveller in whom the tastes and instincts of the race are strongly developed. He considers that these are inherited through his mother, who was sister of Robert Shaw, an old explorer of Yarkand and Kashgar, who lived for many years at Dharmasala, a hill station in the Punjab. Thither in 1884 Mr. Younghusband, then a subaltern in the King's Dragoon Guards, wended his way, and there, finding many of his uncle's pensioners, with whom he talked for hours, and books, maps, and manuscripts which he greedily devoured, the spirit of exploration entered his soul and the seeds of divine discontent with inaction were sown. The soil being favourable, the yield has been abundant. A preliminary journey in the Himalaya was followed by a three months' reconnaissance on the Indus towards the Afghan frontier, which resulted in an appointment as attaché in the Intelligence Department with orders to revise the gazetteer of the Kashmir frontier:—

"Here was most congenial work, for it dealt with all the approaches to that mysterious land of Yarkand and Kashgar which had so often fascinated me at Dharmasala, and of which I had so often heard in connection with my uncle, the explorer. The fine library of books of travel in every part of Asia which was now at my disposal was yet another incentive to exploration, and many were the schemes which I revolved in my mind that summer of 1885 at Simla. But the immediate cause of my first big journey was Mr. James."

That gentleman, a member of the Civil Service, had intended to travel with Mr. Carey in Tibet, but failed to get leave and had to postpone the expedition. Being without a companion, he asked Mr. Younghusband to join him, and Sir Charles Macgregor, then Quartermaster-General in India, having smoothed away difficulties, the journey round Manchuria was undertaken. The first objective point was the Ever-White Mountain, which was reported to be in the heart of an immense forest, to be of enormous height, and to have on its summit an unfathomable lake. This was enough to fire the travellers' ardour; they plunged into the forest, were devoured by mosquitos and gaddies, and at night put up in sable-hunters' huts:—

"These are met with every twelve or fifteen miles, and each is the headquarters of a party of hunters who trap sables and also seek the ginseng root—the root of a plant upon which the Chinese set great store for medicinal purposes. These huts were suitable enough for the small parties who ordinarily inhabited them, but when our large party came in addition they were crammed tight. We had to sleep in them, for to sleep outside amongst the swarms of mosquitos and in the damp of the forest was almost impossible. We therefore packed ourselves into the huts, and were sometimes so tightly squeezed in the row on the kang, that we had to lie heads and tails with the Chinamen, to get ourselves all in. We had also to keep a fire burning to raise smoke for the pur-



pose of driving off the mosquitoes; so the heat on a summer's night and the state of the atmosphere inside may be imagined!"

At last they found the hill, climbed it, and "looked down in astonishment on a most beautiful lake in a setting of weird, fantastic cliffs just at our feet. The waters were of a peculiarly deep clear blue," and seen from the summit appeared to the author like a sapphire in a setting of rock. From this lake flows the river Sungari, an important tributary of the Amur, which separates Eastern Siberia from China. The course of the Sungari was followed to Kirin, a considerable town in which the Chinese have set up an arsenal without European aid or supervision. Magazine rifles, Gatling guns, and field-pieces were creditably turned out; and the manager, a highly capable man, was most hospitable. Capt. Younghusband bears testimony to the excellence of Celestial cookery and to the perfection with which the Chinese perform the duties of hosts. They were polite and observant of etiquette, yet cheery, full of conversation without stiffness.

"It was a revelation, indeed, to us to find what good fellows these Chinamen could be amongst themselves. Seeing only the lower classes, the mule-men, the loafers of the streets, and the frequenters of the inns, one is apt to form a very unfavourable impression of the Chinese, and to regard them as a rude, coarse, and unmannerly race, who hate strangers, and take little trouble to disguise their feelings. But when one can see the Chinese gentlemen at home, one modifies this impression very considerably; and personally, from this and other occasions on which I afterwards had opportunities of meeting Chinese gentlemen, I saw much to admire and even to like in them."

Manchuria was travelled round and crossed in various directions; the author describes the country as of great fertility, well wooded in parts, and in climate as in other respects equal to the best portions of Canada. Game seems plentiful, but the snipe were preserved by the mosquitos, which so swarmed about the marshes that shooting was impracticable. Ducks, geese, bustard, pheasants, and antelope were seen, and the rivers were full of fish, mostly salmon. This sounds, indeed, like a happy hunting-ground, and doubtless before long sportsmen will appear; meanwhile the Chinamen, hardworking and industrious, are colonizing the province rapidly, and already enormously outnumber the Manchus. Passing from Manchuria, Capt. Younghusband arrived at Peking, where he had the good fortune to meet Col. Mark Bell, under whom he had served in India, and who intended to return there overland by way of Turkistan. It was arranged that they should set out from Peking, but travel by different routes which converged at Hami, a town beyond the deserts of Gobi and Zungaria, some 2,000 miles distant.

"Colonel Bell then left Peking after fixing a date on which we should meet at Hami, and my friends in the Legation said that, judging from the general style of his movements, they thought it extremely improbable that he would wait for me there more than three-quarters of an hour. As it turned out, we never met again till we arrived in India, and then Colonel Bell told me that he really had waited for me a whole day.....and, astonished at finding I had not turned up to date, had proceeded on his way to India."

Capt. Younghusband's route, which had not, we believe, been previously traversed by a European, lay across the Gobi Desert, through the Hurka Hills to the Altai Mountains, and thence across the desert of Zungaria to the eastern end of the Tian Shan range. Most of the marches over a sterile country were sufficiently trying, as the following description will clearly show:

"We started at eleven in the morning, passing at first through the low hills, which were perfectly barren.....After seven and a half miles we left the hills, and entered a gravel plain covered with coarse bushes, but no grass. There was no path, and we headed straight for the end of the Tian-shan range. After passing over the plain for fifteen miles, we struck a path and followed it along till 11.30 P.M., when we halted to cook some food and rest the camels. It was of no use pitching camp, for there was neither water, fuel, nor grass; not a bush, nor a plant, nor a blade of grass—absolutely nothing but gravel. I lay down on the ground and slept till Liu-san brought me some soup and tinned beef. We started again at 4 A.M. and marched till 3.15 P.M. through the most desolate country I have ever seen.....We were gradually descending to a very low level, the sun was getting higher and higher, and the wind hotter and hotter, until I shrank from it as from the blast of a furnace. Only the hot winds of the Punjab can be likened to it. Fortunately we still had some water in the casks, brought from our last camping-ground, and we had some bread, so we were not on our last legs; but it was a trying march for the men, and much more so for the camels, for they had nothing to eat or drink and the heat both days was extreme."

When Hami was reached the march was continued, along the foot of the Tian Shan Mountains, to Kashgar and Yarkand, and thence into India by the Mustagh Pass. Crossing this without special appliances was no small feat in mountaineering, and the description of the passage will well repay perusal. In due course Srinagar was reached, and two days afterwards the journey was finished at Rawalpindi, exactly seven months after starting from Peking.

The other expeditions described—namely, across the Karakoram Pass to Shahidula and round the base of the great peak K2 to the Taghdumbash Pamir, and thence to Hunza Nagar; to the Pamirs in 1890, the winter being spent in Kashgar; and to Chitral—though of great interest, must be but briefly mentioned. The author met in those wild parts many persons whose names are familiar to geographers and sportsmen—Mr. Bower, who caught the murderer of Dalglish and is known for his journey 'Across Tibet'; Major Cumberland, who wrote 'Sport on the Pamirs'; and Capt. Grombtchevsky, the Russian explorer, who had previously visited Hunza Nagar, a handsome, tall man. He asked to be allowed to inspect the Gurkha escort,

"and I had them drawn up for the purpose. The Russian officer looked at them and made a remark to me. The Gurkha non-commissioned officer, thinking that Captain Grombtchevsky must necessarily be remarking on their small size, whispered to me to tell him that these Gurkhas I had with me were unusually small, but that the rest of their regiment were much bigger than Captain Grombtchevsky himself. The Russian officer was well over six feet in height, and the average of a Gurkha regiment must be a good six inches lower, for Gurkhas are a small, thick-set race; so I could not commit myself to quite so flagrant an 'exaggeration,' but I told Captain Grombtchevsky how

the Gurkha had wanted to impose upon him, and he was immensely tickled."

Then at Kashgar Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish traveller, Messrs. Beech and Lenard, intent on sport, and others were met; whilst later on, near Bozai Gumbaz, readers will remember that Messrs. Younghusband and Davison were ordered by Col. Yonoff to leave that part of the country, which he claimed to belong to Russia: an error for which official apologies were afterwards made, but one that would not have occurred if our travellers had been accompanied by a small Gurkha guard.

The description of Chitral and its people is naturally full of interest, for recent events there have made the name well known. In detailing the mission sent in 1893, the name of one of its members, Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Bruce, has been omitted, apparently by oversight, for he is incidentally mentioned more than once. And further on, at p. 393, the name of the well-known mountain Nanga Parbat is printed Wanga Parbat; but these are minor errors, due very probably to the author's absence from the country during the final preparation of his book. That there are so few of them is good testimony to the care bestowed by Mr. John Murray, who saw the work through the press. Altogether the volume is full of matters of interest and importance described in a modest and pleasant way, and should therefore, we think, meet with much favour from the public.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Tale of the Ten: a Salt-water Romance.*  
By W. Clark Russell. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE indomitable cheeriness of Mr. Clark Russell, which seems to increase in lightness and spirit with each addition to the long list of his sea stories, would make good reading out of a more improbable romance than 'The Tale of the Ten.' The ten men were ten rogues, who had shipped in a barque laden with gold from Australia. The author paints them all in sufficiently distinct colours, and contrives to excite the reader's interest in their varying degrees of villainy. It is needless to say that there was an eleventh passenger on the barque, in whom no small share of the romantic interest of the story is made to centre, and that she was a woman. The plot is not developed without a certain amount of violence and bloodshed; and it has already been suggested that some of the incidents are not altogether convincing in point of probability. But there is no reason to doubt that this "salt-water romance" will be as attractive and satisfying to Mr. Clark Russell's readers as any of its forerunners.

*Old Mr. Tredgold.* By Mrs. Oliphant.  
(Longmans & Co.)

WHEN another generation has attained the distance necessary for a just appreciation of the relative merits of our novelists, Mrs. Oliphant will, to our thinking, hold in regard to the end of our century something of the position that Miss Austen did to its commencement. As an accurate describer of the average people and manners of our time she will have an historical value which very few of her contemporaries will then possess.

It is characteristic that in her present work she has shown an admirably humorous estimate of the quite modern young woman. Stella Tredgold—with her singleness of aim at her own pleasure as the immediate and paramount object of existence; her *camaraderie*, quite devoid of tenderness, for the man of her choice; her eager imitation of the strange brusqueries of what she considers high society; her total inability to understand in the least her nobler sister—is a masterpiece of characterization. The vulgar old money-maker, her father, is also deftly drawn; but the interest, as often before in Mrs. Oliphant's works, is really centred in the contrasted natures of two sisters. The *dénouement* has certainly the merit of novelty, for Katherine is left with a choice of two honourable aspirants to her hand, and there seems no certainty to which of them her inclination will ultimately turn. Of course there is no lack of wise aphorisms and crisp handling of social subjects. The following is a fair specimen of a very pregnant train of thought:—

"To know the people who move the world makes even the smallest man a little bigger, makes him accustomed to the stature of the gods. I am not sure that this tells in respect to the poets and painters and so forth, who are what the youthful imagination always fixes on as the flower of noble society. One thinks in maturer life that perhaps one prefers not to come to too close quarters with these, any more than with dignified clergymen, lest some of the bloom of one's veneration might be rubbed off. But one does not venerate in the same way the governors of the world, the men who are already historical; and it is perhaps they and their contemporaries from beyond all the seas, who, naturally revolving in that sphere, give a kind of bigness, not to be found in other spheres, to the highest class of society everywhere. One must account to oneself somehow for the universal pre-eminence of an aristocracy which consists of an enormous number of the most completely commonplace, and even vulgar, individuals. It is not high, but it cannot help coming in contact with the highest. Figures pass familiarly before its eyes, and brush its shoulders in passing, which are wonders and prodigies to other men. One wants an explanation, and this is the one that commends itself to me. Therefore, to be cut off from this higher class is an evil, whatever anyone may say."

*The Long Vacation.* By Charlotte M. Yonge. (Macmillan & Co.)

MISS YONGE tells us in a preface that the first few chapters of 'The Long Vacation' are "a sort of prologue introduced for the sake of those of elder years who were kind enough to be interested in the domestic politics of the Mohuns and the Underwoods," and she goes on to defend with much force the method of continuations in fiction. This initial statement was fully needed, for the opening chapter of retrospect presupposes so exhaustive an acquaintance with the ramifications of the families in question that any one who comes fresh to the perusal of the new story will inevitably be plunged in the most hopeless confusion. For ourselves we confess, when confronted by the swarms of young ladies, all on the most friendly and intimate terms, who crowd Miss Yonge's canvas, to a sense comparable to that of a rustic stranger visiting London for the first time; or, to put it in another way, one feels like a guest who has inadvertently intruded

on a Christmas party at a wrong house. The pet names and the domestic *argot*, and the chatter about "G.F.S." and essay clubs, positively make one feel shy. For the rest, it is hardly necessary to add that the story is steeped in that atmosphere of almost superhuman purity and goodness which is as far from being a true reflex of everyday life as the extravagant brutality of the modern naturalist school.

*A Lady of Quality.* By Frances Hodgson Burnett. (Warne & Co.)

It is certain that no more striking proof has yet been given of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's versatility than in her latest work. And versatility, if the most prominent, is not the only feature that strikes us in 'A Lady of Quality.' Mistress Clorinda is a dramatic figure after the style of Mr. George Meredith. Whether it be the baby arousing Sir Jeffery's paternal interest by the use of his own hunting-crop and the language of his own stable as applied to himself; or the beautiful girl riding to hounds in breeches with her father's boon companions; or, again, for her own ends, adopting brocaded petticoats, a dignified demeanour, and a duenna, but still the terror of her household—the reader will follow with fascinated interest the fortunes of Clorinda Wildairs. It is idle to reflect whether such a woman could have had her being, even in the eighteenth century. Her later history raises a moral question, of which space denies us the full discussion. That a woman may break two important commandments, and yet live successively as the honoured wife of an earl and a duke, and ultimately die in the odour of sanctity, as the "purest and noblest lady God e'er loved," seems, to our thinking, unfair. "Not I," said she (as a girl). "There thou mayst trust me. I would not be found out,"—and she kept her word with conscientious success. It would seem that her great love for the duke worked in her a great redemption. Certainly the Duchess of Osmonde led not merely a blameless (so much might be said for the Countess of Dunstanwolde), but an admirable life, and Mrs. Burnett is obviously as convinced of her heroine's virtues as the duke himself. Even the pious Anne, an excellent foil throughout to her tempestuous sister, absolves her from the need of confession to her husband. It might be urged in her defence that such a woman is a law unto herself; or, again, that the necessity, as Clorinda judged it, for the second crime was sufficient punishment for the first. For ourselves, we are old-fashioned enough to consider the moral doubtful. Be that as it may, Clorinda, whether as maid, countess, or duchess, is a strong, not to say daring figure, marred by an occasional lapse into cheap sensation—a fault to be deplored in Mrs. Burnett's work—but, as a whole, unquestionably striking. It is greatly to the credit of the story that it holds in itself sufficient life and movement to carry us over the tedious reproduction of eighteenth century language, upon which, as well as upon the setting generally, the author has bestowed an infinity of pains.

*The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard.* By A. Conan Doyle. (Newnes.)

"IL était brave, mais avec cette graine de folie dans sa bravoure que les Français aiment." Thus, quoting from an old biography, speaks Dr. Conan Doyle of his latest hero. Sherlock Holmes was a considerable creation, and none can write a better detective story than Dr. Conan Doyle; but Sherlock Holmes is dead, and the tangled tales of crime and the avengers of crime are replaced by the exploits of a veteran warrior moulded on the lines at present popular. Brigadier Gerard is brave, and he knows it—his enemies might call him vainglorious; but if he brags, he has something to brag of, and the reader is not inclined to quarrel with the fine old fellow because he has a high opinion of himself and of his achievements. Dr. Conan Doyle has, in fact, followed the lead of Mr. Weyman in this romance of war; the character of the valiant hero is conceived with a good deal of spirit, and, of course, the days of the Grand Army are well chosen for a chronicle of war. No doubt a novel of this sort will meet with a hearty reception from those who like tales full of stir and movement.

*A Mask and a Martyr.* By E. Livingston Prescott. (Arnold.)

'A MASK AND A MARTYR' is rather a mystification of character than of plot. It is, on the whole, well kept up, though long before the end one sees who is the real culprit and the nature of the guilt. But it is so gradually revealed that it is impossible not to recognize the author's cleverness in thus putting the reader off the scent, and raising plausible suggestions that only serve to mask the real issues. The story is a sad and painful one, for it tells of a devotion as brave as it is hopeless, and perhaps useless, which is, at any rate, its own reward and no more—so far as this world and its judgments go. The character of the one who wore the mask and was the martyr is an interesting, yet not quite sympathetic study, perhaps because of the difficulties inherent in the situation. We venture to think it is too unrelieved, too much wanting in the light and shade necessary to make a human portrait. A few irrelevances are to be noted, and sundry touches in Harradyne himself seem a little jarring and out of key. All the same, a task of no little difficulty has been performed with some measure of success. Two or three powerful, but unpleasant scenes might have been better managed by suggestion than by actual description and detail. A little more reticence might have helped the effect. Surely, by the way, the malady to which in an aggravated form the beautiful heroine is a victim would have left some permanent traces of its progress on her appearance. Since 'Poor Nellie'—a book of a very different method and manner with a somewhat similar motive—we have seen nothing in fiction that seems at all to touch the real aspect of the subject.



*A Gentleman's Gentleman.* By Max Pemberton. (Innes & Co.)

THIS book reads like a succession of studies prepared for the full biography of Sir Nicolas Steele, Bart. He is evidently a most glorious scoundrel, but some of the stories about him are almost unnecessarily vague and unfinished. The first story, for example, is not satisfactory as it stands; the vagueness does not add to the effect, and one feels that there is more that ought to be told. Again, one is extremely curious to know what the real cause of Lord Heresford's animosity against the baronet was—perhaps Mr. Pemberton will supply this information in a second volume of reminiscences. On the other hand, there are some adventures, complete in themselves, which are vastly thrilling, such as those of the opium den and of the Great White Diamond. One of the chief merits of the book, however, is the method of the narrative by the confidential valet and accomplice, Hildebrand Bigg. The manner in which he enters into all his master's plans, and even suggests some of his villainies, and at the same time is always perfectly respectful, and brushes his clothes no whit the worse, is described with delightful humour. We suspect that this book was first brought out in serial form, for it shows the defects of that method; but it is good enough to have been entirely recast, and possibly added to.

*The Trespasses of Two.* By Frederic Breton. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. BRETON has gone again to the Hebrides for inspiration, and, as before, his local knowledge and power of description can be commended. Yet in spite of these the story suffers a little, to our thinking, from want of some relief to the sombre domestic drama. Coinneach Bheag, "the general merchant," is sententious and humorous. "Speech may sometimes be right, but silence can never be wrong," "There are three difficult things, to ride a strange horse, to milk a strange cow, to shake hands with an enemy," have the true gnomic force of the Celtic sage. Poetic, too, is his picture of the lost Mairead minding her cows among the corn stacks, in days when he dreamed of a happier fate for her and himself than her irregular union with the laird. And long-suffering is his loyalty to the house which has wronged him, as he shows by his rough devotion to the person of Angus, its innocent member. But admirable as he is, and such figures as Donald Kinloch and his weird sister, poor Marsailidh, they are too uniformly melancholy in their prevailing mood to lighten a story which is tragic in its main intention. This is all the more creditable to the author's grasp of the Celtic genius; but probably to make such a story move effectively a good deal of brisk incident is a necessary ingredient. The book is rich in fine descriptions of Skye scenery; but we protest against the eclecticism of the author's spelling, and suspect a few slips in his nomenclature. "Seir na Fheidh" certainly is wrong. "Fiadh" is the stag, not the hind.

*Loveday: a Tale of a Stirring Time.* By A. C. Wickham. (Cassell & Co.)

THIS little story has charm—charm of manner, of matter. It is above all things

fresh; not a common quality just now. Loveday herself is sweet: a quaint and girlish being, a heroine never in heroics, whatever happens. A good deal does happen; the poor child's path is by no means a plain one. Her vitality and sense of humour are her comfort, as they are the reader's. The story, with its sudden changes, mental perturbations, and rapid incidents, is unfolded without the smallest appearance of effort. A slight haze, as it were, in the atmosphere does not detract from the distinctness of the sharply defined figures in the little comedy—not without elements of tragedy—so oddly set in a homely Cornish fishing village. In "Sir James" we have an entertaining, inexplicable villain, full of complex unexpected traits—original, human. Without a word from the author—explanation and description are not in her method—one realizes how, if not why, Sir James leads the rough fisher folk by the nose, and fascinates the women (including his own daughter and his niece Loveday, who should know him if any one can); how, against the young man's own better judgment, he at times impresses himself even on the stalwart, practical farmer whose mother he eventually marries. The attractive old adventurer and the girls are literally jetsam of the wild Cornish coast cast up at Hugh Penrose's feet. It is at his farm, where the happy-go-lucky trio take up their abode for an indefinite period, that the drama unfolds itself, certainly in a stirring fashion. With such visitors stagnation is impossible. A lively impression of them and the rest is given by a few telling touches. We have the smuggler-preacher—an old sailor—Hugh's simple, warm-hearted, fussy mother, and their servants, including the faithful but tyrannical Abigail; the fair and false Sir James; his sphinx-like daughter; and, above all, the winning, mischievous Loveday, whose true lover Hugh becomes. The illustrations represent some of these people in the antiquated attire belonging to the days when smuggling and wrecking had not quite died out.

*Basile the Jester: a Romance of the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots.* By J. E. Muddock. (Chatto & Windus.)

MANY novels have been written about Mary Stuart, some of them silly, but none, we feel confident, sillier than this one. Wherever it was possible to go wrong on a matter of history, topography, or what not else besides, the author has succeeded; often he seems to have conquered the impossible. English must have been spoken at the French Court, for the jester plays on the double meaning of the English word *leech*; and French, perhaps, was current in Edinburgh, otherwise Reibell, newly arrived from France, would surely have had some difficulty with the language. The hero, at the opening of the story (April 24th, 1558), has "well-nigh completed his eighth year"; by March, 1566, he had "entered into manhood"—his "age, judging from his looks, might have been anything from seventeen to twenty-five" (forty, rather, to judge by the frontispiece); and this though a man of thirty-three or thirty-four is "hardly yet in the prime of life," and another of nearly fifty is "in the prime of life." Then travellers in Scotland in 1567 "crave

hospitality from the monasteries"; there are sisters of charity seventy-five years before the foundation of the order; a bitter Calvinist escapes from Edinburgh "in the disguise of a religious mendicant"; the same Calvinist bids the jester "turn monk and save souls"; we have "a clump of ferns" in the month of March; "pine-forests" near Moffat look ghostly and grim; and Moffat itself is close to the English border and within a ride of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The hero performs that ride with his half-unconscious foster-mother on the saddle in front of him; we can scarcely wonder that she showed "alarming symptoms" or that the horse was jaded, for the distance cannot be much short of eighty miles. Liddesdale "in the south-east corner of the kingdom" is somewhat of a poser; but Mignet, unless we mistake, is the source of Mr. Muddock's apparent misconception that the journey from Jedburgh to Craigmillar would of necessity lie along the coast and take twelve days. To Mignet too, perhaps, may be referred the "Earl of Athol Marshal"; but "Lord Tethington" (? Maitland of Lethington) is a novelty, as is *hackbut* in the sense, not of a firearm, but of an axe, with which the hero continues to *hack* a door. The style goes admirably with the story. Even French speakers always use "an" for *if*; on the other hand, every page bristles with a host of such modern locutions as "his generally seedy appearance," a "personally conducted campaign," "Lord Bothwell, cute as he generally was," "a vigilance committee," and "he had been urged to 'pump the stranger.'" "Massive curls" and "a mawkish owl" are both delightful; and "Never!" she hissed fiercely," is somehow suggestive of a fiery serpent. Truly, to quote one of the thirty press notices of former novels by Mr. J. E. Muddock prefixed to 'Basile the Jester,' 'Louis Stevenson—the great and the unapproachable in the art of thrilling description!—never penned' such a page as any of its three hundred and seventy-five pages.

*Gildas Haven.* By M. S. Hayercraft. (Jarrold & Sons.)

THE story how a feminine Nonconformist conscience was reconciled to the ritualistic soul of a curate after a certain amount of tribulation around and about a Sunday school and other perilous stumbling-blocks is told with simplicity and conviction. It has so few literary pretensions that the misdemeanour of writing the whole of it in the present tense scarcely calls for comment. The plan for the reconciliation of the spiritual dissensions of an otherwise attached couple is decidedly original; indeed, it is not easy to suppress a smile when Bernard and Gildas agree to find a harmless outlet for their superfluous energies in the neutral ground offered by "the heathen" in Africa. If there is still a demand for "Sunday books," 'Gildas Haven' will no doubt meet it suitably.

*Fleur de Nice.* Par André Theuriot. (Paris, Ollendorff.)

M. ANDRÉ THEURIOT'S new novel is, of course, well written, as is everything that comes from his pen. It relates an episode in the life of a strong man and of a weak,

commonplace woman. The scene is wholly laid at Nice, the old part of which is described as by one who loves it.

# RECENT VERSE.

*Vespertilia, and other Verses.* By Rosamund Marriott-Watson. (Lane.)

*The Viking's Bride, and other Poems.* By R. Menzies Fergusson, M.S. (A. Gardner.)

*Arrows of Song.* (Hutchinson & Co.)

*Sonnets and Songs.* By May Bateman. (Methuens.)

*Verses, Wise or Otherwise.* By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. (Cassell & Co.)

*Ballads of Boy and Beak.* By C. E. Johnstone. (Lane.)

*Flamma Vestalis.* By Eugene Mason. (Fisher Unwin.)

*The Ghost's Entry, and other Poems.* By J. J. Piatt. (Constable & Co.)

*Tempeste.* Per Ada Negri. (Milan, Fratelli Treves.)

Now that Christina Rossetti has left us, there remain to us but three women-poets, and of these Mrs. Marriott-Watson is one. If the present volume marks no distinct advance on the lyrical charm of 'The Bird-Bride,' at least there is no falling off. The author's care for form is her least feminine attribute, for in that care most women are sadly wanting. They suffer, perhaps, from their lack of the early training in Latin and Greek verse-forms which takes its place as a matter of course in a boy's education. However Mrs. Marriott-Watson's training may have come to her, the result satisfies. Here we have no halting lines to vex us, no jarring concatenation of consonants to chill and repel. Her mastery of the instrument of verse is well nigh perfect. It is a pity, perhaps, that she has not more strength and firmness of touch, and that there is not more variety in her choice both of subject and of treatment; but it is vain to quarrel with silver filigree work because it is not wrought iron or beaten gold, and the union of strength and delicacy is rare. In the happy gift that enables a poet to reproduce an atmosphere—to fit a mood of nature to a mood of man—Mrs. Marriott-Watson yields to few. As a poet of London she stands next to Mr. Henley, witness the charming 'Song of London' on p. 41. Delightful examples of a delicate and agreeable fancy are 'Lethe Wharf,' 'The Valley of the Thorn,' and 'Sheep Bells,' while a deeper note is struck in 'Ave atque Vale' and 'The Prodigal Son.' It is hard to choose one from among Mrs. Marriott-Watson's poems without appearing to slight the others, but this seems to us to be fairly representative:—

## FINIS.

Even for you I shall not weep  
When I at last, at last am dead,  
Nor turn and sorrow in my sleep,  
Though you should linger overhead.

Even of you I shall not dream  
Beneath the waving gravestone grass;  
One with the soul of wind and stream,  
I shall not heed you if you pass.

Even for you I would not wake,  
Too bitter were the tears I knew,  
Too dark the road I needs must take—  
The road that winds away from you.

'The Viking's Bride' appears to be the author's sixth published work, and now, more than ever, one is driven to admire the pluck of that intrepid adventurer, the publisher who leads so many a forlorn hope, for surely none but its author could have seriously hoped anything from this volume. Mr. Fergusson almost disarms us with his "Envoy":—

Go, child of my leisure moments,  
The fruit of fancy's thought;  
May you meet with gentle critics  
And friends that come unsought.

But though we long to be gentle, it is only fair to the author to say that this aspiration is not likely to be realized. 'The Viking's Bride' is not a poem, and there are no "other poems" in the book. We are driven to this plain state-

ment of a fact which cannot be put pleasantly. And in justification we quote 'Grace':—

Who is this lively little girl,  
With mischief beaming on her face,  
With eyes as gleam and hair in curl?  
Why! this is pretty little Grace.

Ah well, my little fairy queen,  
Take care and do not grow too wild,  
For that would be too bad, I ween,  
For such a lively lightsome child.

This is bad enough, but it is when Mr. Fergusson plunges into Scotch (with explanatory notes) that he becomes unbearable. The 'Swa' of the Sea' read with the notes is like this:—

The swa' (the prolonged moan of the sea) o' the sea sounds  
drich (tedious, wearisome) to me  
'Mang a' the wild gloops and the geos.

I'm dowie (sad, melancholy) an' wae on this autumn day  
While the hūmen (the gloamin': him—dusk, en—the pl.  
termination) creeps o'er the sea,  
And the e'win is mirk (getting dark) while trows gang  
liltin' (dancing).

and so on and so on. Mr. Fergusson might as well while he was about it have told us what "gloops" and "geos" and "trows" were; but perhaps he guessed that in these dark mysteries lay the only hope for his book of engendering the slightest interest in any reader.

The 'Arrows of Song' have, it is to be feared, little chance of striking home to the heart of any man. They are heavy and blunt. The verse is too often blank. The sentiments are moral beyond what can be borne by man; the author's good intentions are so painfully manifest that one sighs as one reads to think that one dare not give him a word of encouragement. But the tide of valueless verse rides high, and the only word we can give to the author of 'Arrows of Song' is the reply given by the child-editor of the school paper to the school's small singer: "You are very poetical, perhaps, but we are sorry to say it won't do. And besides, there are Shakespeare and Dr. Watts, and things like that in printed books already."

Miss Bateman's is a volume of purely derivative verse. She fails throughout to strike one original note. 'He and She,' a sonnet sequence, is modelled on the sonnets from the Portuguese. The triolets and villanelles and rondeaus are very weak Dobson-and-water. In brief, one of the books we could very well do without. Miss Bateman's work, though weak and indistinctive, is not, however, so wholly bad but that she may hope—if she be, as we suppose, a very young woman—some day to do work that shall not be so worthless as 'Sonnets and Songs.'

By her title Miss Fowler challenges a decision—her verses, then, are certainly otherwise. Not but that they show generally a sense of rhythm, and here and there a certain brightness and a skill in turning phrases, which no doubt lightened in their time the columns of more than one periodical. In that, their proper place, some of the verses were doubtless well enough; but collected in a volume they have little worth. This is a favourable specimen of Miss Fowler's lighter verse:—

Do you know that the sight of your face,  
Though I see you each day of the seven,  
Can transfigure the commonest place  
Into something that seems to be heaven?

Do you know that your *Fes* or your *Nay*  
Lays its clasp on my soul like a fetter?  
Whilst regarding myself I can say  
That I know that I ought to know better!

As regards her serious verse or rhymed prose, the following example from an 'Epic of Staffordshire' should be conclusive:—

Ethelflaed, the Mercian queen, brought an army on the  
scene  
To defend her native plain.  
While King Edward, named the Elder, with his English  
hosts upheld her  
In her fight against the Dane.

Schoolboys, schooldays, school ways—these open a fresh and inviting field for the writer of smart verse. Mr. C. E. Johnstone has chosen his field well, but he has not the skill that can make it yield a golden harvest. Here and there his verses possess a superficial smartness which would be rather creditable in a school-boy writing for schoolboys, but in a person of

discreet years writing for the general public it is simply irritating. We support our nature judgment by the verdict of critics of twelve and fourteen. "If it's written by a boy, I should say he's a clever chap; but if it's a master, he must be a duffer. And I think it's a master, because he doesn't seem to know very much about things!" Thus twelve; fourteen adds the rider, "It's not all nonsense, but if you could do that sort of stuff at all, I should think you might as well do it better." May Mr. Johnstone lay these candid and unbiassed criticisms to heart!

Strongly reminiscent of Swinburne, Morris, and Rossetti, Mr. Mason's book yet shows a certain individual quality. One catches echoes, but one can bring no charge of conscious imitation. And the workmanship is so good, and the thought, always pure and sweet, is sometimes so distinguished, that one longs for the day when the author shall be emancipated from the thralldom that now binds him, and shall sing with his own voice. His song lingers mainly on the twin notes of love and religion; and while the love songs are as the love songs of so many, the purely religious poems have a charm quite their own. The 'Ballad of the Silver Hind' shows a striking treatment of an old story long verse-worn. In 'The Song of her Body' Mr. Mason has touched a theme too high for the present reach of his muse. In the following sonnet the two notes blend in a harmony pleasant, if a little conventional:—

## AT BENEDICTION.

She knelt beneath the flaming central light,  
Whereon was wrought Maid Mary in her cell  
Harkening the cold high words of Gabriel,  
Who bore three Lady-lilies, tall and white.  
My love's bowed face was hidden out of sight  
In tender palms, and on her bright hair fell  
Faint stains of crimson, whilst the organ's swell  
Shook the hushed church in pauses of the Rite.

The dusk drew down, the gold and purple went,  
Yet still she knelt,—ah, surely not in vain  
Was that dear prayer, but from the darkened pane  
To hear her words the Virgin Mother bent,  
Whilst on her soul was shed, like silver rain,  
The Benediction of the Sacrament.

'The Ghost's Entry' is made in eight lines, which read very much like spoilt Heine; the 'Poor Moth' is disposed of in an incredibly prosaic quatrain; 'The Buried Wedding Ring' is merely tiresome; and it is not till we reach 'The Tragedy of Song Bridge' that we realize that Mr. Piatt is really quite a funny man. But the fun, though ably assisted by foot-notes, is too long drawn out to bear full quotation here. Freedom, we are told, "holds a high faint gleam." This in a foot-note is explained to be the Pole Star, but how Freedom got hold of it and held it is not explained. Freedom—especially in stars and stripes—gets hold of a good many things, but we had thought the Pole Star a little beyond even her grasp. 'Jenny's Way to Honour' takes a foot-note of twelve closely printed lines to explain it—and even so, "flagging the flying earthquake back" remains a somewhat remarkable achievement. Supported by his trusty henchman the foot-note, Mr. Piatt mistells an old story, long ago well told by Mr. Hamilton Aïdè. And this is Mr. Piatt's idea of the way in which young colliers address their sweethearts:—

Upon St. Lucia's day,  
Their blessing on our lives, fast bound, the priestly palms  
shall lay;  
Then we will build our summer nest in sunny trees  
together,  
Where Peace and Love, like mated birds, shall make their  
happy weather.

Perhaps young miners really do talk like this in America. If so, the fact, too long overlooked, accounts for many things. To the author's ingenuous query, "What shall I sing ..... that men may know me when my name is lost?" it is impossible to offer any satisfactory reply. Mr. Piatt has done, if we mistake not, much better work than any to be found in this volume.

In her first volume of verse, 'Fatalità,' Ada Negri showed that Italy had acquired in her person a new and true poet, a writer of robust



and virile humanity, who, even though a little careless of form and at times lacking in distinction, yet sang with a full, clear, vibrant voice the agonies of the soul, and, above all, the sufferings and struggles of the poor and disinherited. Her second volume, 'Tempeste,' has all the faults as well as all the merits of the first; that is to say, a neglect of form, a lack of metrical skill, a tendency to rhetorical speech, a poverty of language, coupled, however, with an ardent hatred of social injustice, a warm appreciation of all that is good and true and noble. Ada Negri sings of what she knows, and she wisely limits herself to this. And because her experience is narrow, also narrow in a sense is the range of her themes; she is of the people, and she sings of their life, their joys, and, above all, their sorrows. In her eyes the people alone are sound in this epoch of transition and degeneration; the people alone have vigorous life, and hold out a hope for the future. Of culture she knows little and cares less: it is to the people she looks for poetry, it is amongst them alone she thinks to find it; she is their hard *par excellence*, and she exhibits all the youthful vigour and crudeness of the class from which she is sprung. Admirable—an etching in words—is her poem 'Sgombero Forzato,' a picture of a rack-rented family. Burning with suppressed passion and anger against the whole social scheme are her 'La Maestra,' 'La Madre,' 'Un Anno Dopo,' 'A te, Mamma,' and, above all, 'I Grandi.' Because of these poems Ada Negri has been called a Socialist, but in truth she does not belong to any school or sect; she merely wishes to vindicate the cause of the unhappy and oppressed, and she does this with all her heart and soul and outside of all cut-and-dried dogmas and philosophy. It is beyond question that in Ada Negri Italy has found a real poet, who has also brought into her literature a new note; for Italian poetry until now has been more occupied with culture, metrical form, and daintiness than with social questions or the burning interests of the hour.

## SCOTTISH HISTORY.

"THEY say," Mrs. Oliphant writes in the introduction to her *Child's History of Scotland* (Fisher Unwin), "that each generation has need of its own books, notwithstanding the existence of much better books belonging to an earlier time." Publishers doubtless may say so, but the question remains whether to the children born to-day Grimm, Andersen, "Lewis Carroll"—ay, and Sir Walter—will not be as fresh and delightful as they were to the children of twenty, forty, sixty years ago. It is all very well to deprecate comparison with 'Tales of a Grandfather,' but the comparison is inevitable. For the 'Tales' is the best child's history of any country known to us, and this 'Child's History of Scotland' is the worst. We do not suppose Mrs. Oliphant really imagines that "Shakespeare lived four hundred years after Hotspur," or that the names of the three competitors for the Scottish crown in 1291 were Bruce and Baliol and Comyns; still, one can scarcely impute to mere slapdash carelessness the amazing statement that, when the first covenant was drawn up in 1581, "Mary Tudor was reigning in England, and.....Scotland was independent, her king was still at her head." And on page after page there are mistakes less glaring than these, but all the more insidious. Macbeth is killed at Dunsinane before Malcolm Canmore's accession in 1054; he really fell at Lumphanan on August 15th, 1057, Malcolm having three years before been established in possession of Cumbria and Lothian. William the Lion "must have been very young" at the time of the Treaty of Falaise; he was thirty-one years old. The silly fable of the valour of the Hays is transferred from the mythical battle of Luncarty (990) to the battle of Largs (1263); and

the Maid of Norway, who died on shipboard off Kirkwall, and was buried in Kirkwall Cathedral, is "lost at sea.....saved, perhaps, by the wild northern waves from a still worse shipwreck amid the storms of life." The "discontented barons" is a misprint probably for *disinherited*; and the statement that Robert II.'s name had been Allan before his accession may partly be due to a dim recollection that Robert III. did change his name from John. The first Duke of Albany was called, not Murdoch, but Robert; and "that wise old king," Henry IV., in 1400 was thirty-three years old. Mar's death and Albany's flight were not "a miserable beginning" to James III.'s reign (his reign was by then two-thirds over); and James V. was not at Falkland when the news reached him of the rout at Solway Moss. Melrose and Perth were never the seats of cathedrals; and Knox was not "a young man" when first he met Wishart. He did not take refuge at St. Andrews till ten months after the murder of Cardinal Beaton; and it was in the castle chapel, not the cathedral, that he assumed the office of preacher. "In the end [autumn] of 1555 Knox returned to Scotland," and he "was absent for a short time in the summer" of 1556; he really left Scotland in July, 1556, and did not return till May, 1559. "Mary Stuart was a widow at twenty" (seventeen); and her "step-brother" Moray "was acknowledged by both parties as an able and a good man," e.g., of course, in that "Sempill Ballate" of December 11th, 1568, which sets forth his "treasons," "vices," and "shamelessness," and compares him to Crookback Richard. Darnley is murdered in February, 1566; and from the surrender at Carberry, Kirkcaldy of Grange "had stood for Queen Mary" (notably at Langside). Gowrie Castle is new to us, and so, too, the fact that Charles I. "had been actually born in Edinburgh." Grizel Baillie, of course, is "a little girl, twelve years old" (she was more than eighteen); and William III. dies in 1701. Mistakes like these—and these are only samples—would damn a history much better written than this one. It is well enough written, even though it contains the sentence:

"William Paterson had been much struck in his wanderings by the position of the Isthmus of Darien, which connects North and South America, and which if ever a canal could be cut through it, as has been lately attempted, would make a revolution in the trade of the world."

But it needs the most rigid revision of its errors of commission and omission. Corrie, Glenlivet, Rullion Green, Drumclog, the removal of the regalia from Dunnottar, and the holding of the Bass should not have been left without notice in any child's history of Scotland.

*Curious Episodes in Scottish History*, by Robert Scott Fittis (A. Gardner), was not as a whole worth publishing. "Luna" stands in it for the moon, events "transpire," people "pay the debt of nature," and the "vulture of remorse" preys on the inmost heart of the murderer—familiar flowers of writing these; but "a female heiress" strikes us as a novelty. 'Lochleven Castle,' the longest of the ten papers, adds nothing to Mr. Burns-Begg's monograph; and 'The Braes of Balquidder' retells the oft-told abduction of Jean Wright by Rob Roy's son. On the other hand, 'Pilgrims of the Pack' contains a good deal of interesting matter about the Scottish chapmen or pedlars; and 'The Days of Serfdom in Scotland' is really valuable. Mr. Fittis omits, however, one point, well brought out by Mr. MacRitchie in his 'Scottish Gypsies,' that, under various Scottish Acts of Parliament from 1574 onwards, strong and idle beggars, vagabonds, and Egyptians could, with their children, be reduced to bondage; and, of course, he ignores the paradox that slavery is by no means yet extinct among us. Donald M'Donald, we learn from him, had his death sentence commuted to perpetual servitude in 1701, and was "given and gifted as an perpetual

servant to the Right Honourable John, Earl of Tullibardine." Just so—with the difference only that he now has to serve the State, not an individual—a murderer's death sentence may to-day be commuted to lifelong penal servitude: to slavery, that is, in a form as terrific as any almost in the world's history. We are not for one instant arraigning the system; but Mary Wollstonecraft, who came on it as a novelty at Christiania, was by it "embittered still more against the regulations of society, which treated knaves in such a different manner." The Norwegian convicts are always "slaves" in her 'Letters.'

## OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

*The Pentateuch*, by the late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Rev. C. Hole (Longmans & Co.), is a part of the projected series of "Public Schools Text-Books of Religious Instruction." Genesis and Exodus are the Bishop's work, whilst the three other books have been undertaken by Mr. Hole. We are glad to see that the latter has omitted notes concerning Biblical criticism, which are certainly not suitable for young students, by whom some annotations on the earlier books will hardly be understood, and to whom they will only suggest doubts. For instance, the note on Melchizedek (Gen. xiv. 18) tells them to "see the interesting confirmation of the Scripture account of Melchizedek, drawn from the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna, in Sayce's 'Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments,' chap. iv." It is certain that young students will know nothing about these tablets, where Melchizedek is not mentioned at all. There is a grave slip at the beginning of Leviticus. It is said there that "the English version expands the title to the Fifth book of Moses": the slip ought to have been entered as an *erratum* at the end.

*A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Judges*. By the Rev. George F. Moore, D.D. (Edinburgh, Clark.)—This is the second instalment of the "International Critical Commentary," of which the first, viz., Dr. Driver's commentary on Deuteronomy, we have lately noticed. Dr. Moore is as sober and cautious as his predecessor is known to be, and he both furnishes criticisms of his own, and quotes amply from previous commentators. He says modestly in the preface:—

"If in many cases I cannot flatter myself that these investigations have added much light, they have often performed at least the negative service of showing that commonly accepted interpretations are unsound."

Further on we read as follows:—

"I have tried to make use of all that has been done hitherto for the criticism and interpretation of the book.....It is not impossible that, in this extensive and scattered literature, I may have overlooked something of importance; I have not intentionally ignored any."

It is, in fact, very difficult to read everything, more especially in such periodical literature as, strictly speaking, has not for its object Biblical criticism. Dr. Moore's method is admirable, as can be seen from the following contents of the introduction. He begins with the titles and the place of Judges in the canon. This is followed by the contents and the sources, next come the character and age, then the chapters which treat of the composition and the chronology of the book; and after the writer has discussed the Hebrew text and the ancient versions and the interpreters comes the commentary, which comprises not fewer than 454 pages, rather too much for an ordinary student. As to the age of ii. 6 to xvi. 31, Dr. Moore says as follows: "The conclusions to which an examination of the contents of the book leads are confirmed by the evidence of its vocabulary and style, in which affinity to the literature of the end of the seventh century is unmistakable."

Not so sure is Dr. Moore about the sources of this part, which might be an oral tradition, or unwritten popular legend, or written documents.

The same uncertainty prevails amongst the interpreters whether it was written by the Deuteronomic writer or a pre-Deuteronomic. And such doubts can be found in many other parts, so that it is questionable whether it is worth while to write commentaries on these points without the help of new epigraphic documents. What is said about the composition of Judges must be considered mere individual speculation. More certainty is to be found in the section on the chronology of the book, and both § 8, which treats of the Hebrew text and the ancient versions, and § 9, which has the title "Interpreters of the Book of Judges," beginning with Origen and ending with Kittel, 1894, are quite perfect. We have already mentioned that the commentary on Judges fills more than 450 pages without any great result. Criticism is still at the old standpoint with regard to the emendations and interpretations, more or less bad. The Song of Deborah has not moved an inch from its old ground. We shall reproduce Dr. Moore's own words upon vv. 9-11:—

"The text of these verses has suffered so badly that there is no reasonable hope that any art or skill by the critic will ever be able to restore it. The ancient versions found the text in substantially the same state in which it has been transmitted to us, and had no tradition to guide them in interpreting it."

If it be so—and we believe that Dr. Moore is right—why then print pages and pages in various type, with brackets, parentheses, and points of interrogation, and, more especially, why quote fancies of modern commentators, who show by their proposed emendations that the Hebrew language is not familiar to them? The student will be amazed to find on v. 8, for instance, interpretations of the words *לחם שריר* which are appalling. Why not say in the commentary, "The passage is hopelessly corrupt and we shall not waste time and paper on it"? Still, the most plausible proposition was made by M. Lambert in the *Revue des Études Juives*, t. xxx. p. 115 (1895). He says that these three words have been wrongly divided by the Masoretes. He reads *לחם שריר*, "then in the five cities no shield was seen, nor a spear among forty thousand in Israel" (see also the monograph by Dr. Felix Perles, with the title of 'Analecten zur Textkritik des Alten Testaments,' p. 92). The five cities were proverbial in Palestine. Isaiah, *c. g.*, says (xix. 18), "In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan." We have already seen that Dr. Moore quotes books issued up to 1894 only; most likely he had not seen M. Lambert's plausible emendation, but he might have referred to it in the Addenda and Corrigenda, where notice is taken of periodicals up to June, 1895. The indexes at the end, as well as the table of abbreviations, are useful.

#### REPRINTS.

MR. NIMMO has reprinted Montalembert's *Monks of the West* in six handsome volumes, produced with the taste which distinguishes his books. Dr. Gasquet has contributed an introduction, dealing chiefly with the Benedictines, which is interesting, but somewhat confused and vague in expression, so that those unacquainted with the subject may find some difficulty in understanding it. Dr. Gasquet avoids pointing out the lack of criticism which impairs the value of Montalembert's charming book. The translation would have been the better of revision, and some lengthy notes (there is an instance on p. 49 of the introduction) might have been abridged. But, on the whole, the reprint is welcome.

Messrs. Dent have sent us the fifteenth and sixteenth volumes of Mr. Aitken's edition of *Defoe's Romances and Narratives*. The former contains 'Due Preparations for the Plague,' a tract which was first claimed for Defoe by the late Mr. Crossley, but has not been reprinted in full till now. It is certainly in Defoe's

manner, but it is decidedly inferior to the 'Journal of the Plague Year.' In the same volume is included the celebrated 'Apparition of one Mrs. Veal,' which Mr. Aitken some time ago showed to be no invention of Defoe's, but a ghost story current at the time, and the personages who figure in it identifiable with people who lived in Canterbury and Dover in Queen Anne's reign. This discovery of Mr. Aitken's is his most important contribution to the criticism of Defoe; but this excellent edition throughout bears marks of his industry and common sense. The narratives contained in the final volume include 'The King of Pirates,' 'The Cartouches in France,' and the accounts of Jonathan Wild, Jack Sheppard, and Capt. Gow. Six of these pamphlets are now printed in an edition of Defoe's works for the first time—all of them may be his; for although the phrases adduced by Mr. Aitken are by no means peculiar to Defoe, the general tone resembles his. They are, none of them, particularly interesting, and were obviously written to meet a temporary demand.

Messrs. Gibbings & Co. have reprinted Shelton's translation of *The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight-Errant Don Quixote of the Mancha* in four convenient volumes, illustrated by Mr. Brangwyn and edited by Mr. Justin H. McCarthy. The spelling has been modernized and the punctuation altered, and the numbers of the chapters have been omitted from the headlines—an unfortunate change. Although Shelton's translation is not rare, as Mr. McCarthy supposes, this handy edition will suit many people better than the folio, and therefore it may be welcomed. Mr. McCarthy in his few lines of preface throws no light on the question whether such a person as Thomas Shelton ever existed; indeed, it never seems to have occurred to him that Shelton may be a mere name.

The same publishers have brought out a neat edition of the *Decameron* in four volumes. The illustrations are reproduced from the edition of 1757. The translation is a revision of that of Dubois. If we may take objection to the way proper names are rendered, we may remark that in the first novel of the Second Day it would be better to retain *Treves* and not write 'Triers,' which is neither German nor English; and the *Abbot of Cluny* would have been more intelligible to English readers than the 'Abbot of Gigni' (Day X. Nov. II.). The handy size of these volumes and their general appearance will recommend them to the reading public.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Foster have brought out a reprint of the first edition of *Travels into several Remote Nations of the World*, by Lemuel Gulliver, with modernization of the spelling, and in a slight degree of phraseology, and some changes in punctuation.—Under the title of *Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles* (Kegan Paul & Co.), Mrs. (?) Crow has published a pretty reprint of the 'Phyllis' of Lodge and the 'Licia' of Giles Fletcher. The editor's introductions are pleasant. Here, too, the spelling has been modernized.—Messrs. Routledge have issued a nice reprint in a pocket form of the volume of poems published by Matthew Arnold in 1853. They have done wisely in reprinting the admirable preface which the author for some reason or other omitted when he collected his works; but they ought really to have supplied some bibliographical information. Without it the title *Poems by Matthew Arnold* is misleading. It is one of "The Olive Books."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE chief fault to be found with *Swift in Ireland*, by Mr. Richard Ashe King, in the "New Irish Library" (Fisher Unwin), is that it is too much of a political tract. Home Rule makes itself felt from cover to cover. But setting aside modern allusions and the usual onslaughts on England—often well deserved,

at least in Swift's day—we have nothing but praise for Mr. Ashe King's able analysis of Swift's Irish tracts and his definition of Swift's place among Irish reformers. He shows considerable insight into the Dean's character and motives, which have puzzled not a few less sympathetic admirers, and he "scores" freely off Thackeray and Macaulay, and once even off Mr. Leslie Stephen, for their inability to throw themselves into Swift's attitude of mind. And it is true enough that nothing flimsier or more strangely inappreciative of essentials than Thackeray's lecture on Swift could well be imagined, though Mr. Ashe King would do well to cure himself of the trick of over-smartness. But the reader must not expect more in these little pages than a description and criticism of Swift's Irish politics. This is no biography, and Swift's private life in Ireland is wholly ignored. We read nothing of those interminable jokes in Lord Berkeley's household, of the inimitable Mrs. Harris, or the Broomstick. There is not a word about the wonderful "huggermugger" visits to Quilca with Tom Sheridan, or the verses in which the Dean lampooned his delightful, unlucky, eminently Irish friend's wife. We read nothing of the parties with Delany or with Stella, and the bottles of "Mergoose" then consumed. In fact, all the lighter side of Swift's character and life is left out in this rather sombre account of his work as Tribune of the People of the Pale. No one reading these criticisms of the 'Draper' and the 'Modest Proposal' would imagine that the same fierce controversialist spent his leisure in scribbling execrable puns and doggerel to Sheridan, or in carrying on a keenly interested correspondence with Pope, Lady Betty, Gay, and a host of other English friends. Mr. Ashe King does, indeed, go into the Stella and Vanessa complication, and the "mystery" of Swift's life, but only very slightly. He does not commit himself to the marriage with Stella, though he seems to think it probable; but he wholly repudiates the idea that Swift trifled with Vanessa. But that is a matter which cannot be dealt with here, and we can only add that we do not see that 'Cadenus and Vanessa' proves much, even if you leave out the suppressed lines, to which Mr. Ashe King does not refer. "Tri-metallism" on p. 109 looks rather pretty.

*The Age of Dryden.* By R. Garnett, LL.D. (Bell & Sons).—Dr. Garnett is in many respects well equipped as a critic. He has extensive learning and a nice literary taste. That he speaks of Chloris instead of Phyllis as the heroine of Sir Charles Sedley's famous verses, and that he describes 'The Rehearsal' as "neither uncalled for nor *unuseful*," would be but slight grounds on which to deny him one or other of these qualities. Unfortunately they are not enough, or nearly enough, for the writing of a successful handbook. To dispose of an enormous mass of only partly coherent material in a small space is no light task. It requires, on the one hand, an unusual power of neatly summing up a writer or a book in striking and felicitous phrases; on the other, a faculty of clearly envisaging general tendencies, and of so selecting and grouping facts as to define and illustrate these. Without the latter gift, what should be an illuminating treatise becomes a catalogue; without the former, it becomes also a tedious catalogue. And with all respect for Dr. Garnett's industry, we have found his book tedious. There is much good work in it—we may single out the chapter on "Dryden and the Restoration Drama" for especial praise. But it has not, as some books of the kind which we could mention have, the rare charm of phrase, and it does not isolate and define for us, as we should like it to isolate and define even to iteration, the central and dominating characteristics of Restoration literature. Yet the Restoration, with its plain and obvious and by no means subtle literary ideals, is not, compara-



tively speaking, a difficult period to treat in such a way—the only way, as we maintain, in which, by one who aspires to write anything beyond a cram-book, it can be treated on such a scale. One practical point we commend to Prof. Hales, the general editor of this series. The usefulness of the volumes would be immensely increased by the addition of a brief bibliographical appendix, containing such a list of available editions of the writers discussed as Prof. Saintsbury has included in his 'Elizabethan Literature.'

*Father Archangel of Scotland, and other Essays* (Black), have been reprinted by Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Graham from periodicals, and almost all of them deal with persons and scenes in Spain and Spanish America or in Morocco. The sketch of a Scottish Capuchin, by Mr. Graham, which gives its title to the work, is marred by melancholy attempts at facetiousness, such as, "Whilst he is in Paris gathering his laurels or the vegetable, whatever it may be, folk give to preachers, Gregory XV. (the Antichrist of the day) determines on a mission to those *partes infidelium*, England and Scotland"; but his other articles are tolerably free from this defect. Mrs. Graham's sketches, such as 'Yuste' and 'The Batuecas,' reveal that intense predilection for Spanish scenery and for mediæval monasticism which found ample expression in her biography of St. Theresa, but being short they attract the reader's sympathy without wearying him. Mr. Graham has something of the same feeling, and makes many shrewd observations. There is a great deal of truth in the following remarks on the Rector of the Scotch College at Valladolid:—

"Only in 'Redgauntlet' and in books of Jacobites does such a priest exist.....*Scotissimus Scotorum*, a Scot of Scots, tall, thin, and sinewy, a Highlander, a scholar and linguist, withal a gentleman, with the geniality that Presbyterianism seems to have crushed out of the modern Scotsman. In talking with him one seems to see what sort of men the Scotsmen of the past had been before the worship of the Bawbee and the Bible had altered them. Something quite unlike Scotland in the urbanity of the man; a sort of being, as it were, in community with the rest of Europe, instead of, as at present, condemned to fellowship with only Germans (High and Low), Dutchmen, and Scandinavians; people who, excellent no doubt, have nothing of the Slave or Latin interest about them. Just the kind of man who in old days was charged with missions by the Pope, 'the King of Spain,' or Mary, Queen of Scots. ....Over the Scottish College hangs an air of Scotland, but not of Scotland of to-day, but of that older Scotland that was poor and furnished soldiers and adventurers to all the rest of Europe; that Scotland which vanished after Culloden, and has been replaced by factories and mines, progress and money, and an air of commonplace, exceeding all the world."

MESSRS. BELL & SONS publish *Naval Administration: the Constitution, Character, and Functions of the Board of Admiralty and of the Civil Departments it Directs*, by Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, late First Sea Lord. This excellent volume gives a perfectly accurate account of things at the Admiralty as they are, and it illustrates the position of those who wish to modify the state of things to make it correspond to the statement made last year by the Civil Lord, Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the late Government. The late Civil Lord explained that the First Sea Lord was the principal naval adviser of the Government, and stated the position of the First Sea Lord as though it were very similar to that of the Commander-in-Chief under the new War Office system. What the position of the First Sea Lord actually is, is in the volume before us told by an admiral who has held that post with distinction, and one sees the total absence of that real full responsibility before the public for the advice given which the public wisely demands. On one page we are told that it is unnecessary to pursue the question of responsibility, for it is clear that, the First Lord of the Admiralty being responsible, the other Lords are responsible to him, and a former Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty is quoted

as having expressed the view that their responsibility ends when they have given their opinion at the Board to the First Lord. But within two pages our author returns to the question of responsibility which he has thus abandoned, and the responsibility of the First Sea Lord is put pretty high. Sir James Graham, Mr. Childers, and Lord George Hamilton are quoted as calling him the first naval adviser, exercising functions almost similar to those of the Commander-in-Chief. A little further on we hear of the manner in which finance limits the whole of the work of the navy, and it becomes abundantly clear that the navy is expected to cut its coat according to its cloth, and that the cloth is given it in the first place by a hint from the Cabinet. If the new Cabinet committee, with the Duke of Devonshire at its head, could be trusted to examine thoroughly the question of the relative share of army and of navy in a scheme of Imperial defence, this might be well, for the needs of the navy would be considered in advance from the point of view of its position in regard to Imperial defence. But when we look at the Army Estimates year by year, we find such a continuity in a policy both costly and inefficient that we cannot believe that any thorough survey has, up to the present time, been attempted with success.

*Teuton Studies* (Chapman & Hall), by Mr. Sidney Whitman, consists of various articles reprinted from magazines. Mr. Whitman is a great admirer of the Germans, and knows a good deal about the new empire; but he seems contented to confine himself to the superficial aspect of things, and is rather inclined to cry peace when there is no peace.

*Honest Money*. By Arthur I. Fonda. (Macmillan & Co.).—An attempt "to analyze the requirements of a perfect money" led Mr. Fonda to write this book. He was also urged to do so by the desire, since "further legislation on the subject" is expected, "to spread a better knowledge of the requirements of such a system and of the principles involved." Mr. Fonda's work gives evidence of wide study. The opinions of Prof. F. Walker, of David Ricardo, of Prof. J. L. Laughlin, of Prof. R. T. Ely, of Prof. S. Sherwood, Mr. David A. Wells, and Mr. Walter Bagehot are all quoted. The great importance of stability in the purchasing power of the standard of value is pointed out, and we are confronted with the following dictum of Prof. Laughlin, which we may well accept: "The highest justice is rendered by the State when it exacts from the debtor at the end of a contract the same purchasing power which the creditor gave him at the beginning of the contract, no less, no more." This is the ideal that the statesman and the economist alike would aim at. Mr. Fonda examines into all existing monetary systems, criticizes and, generally speaking, disapproves of all those now in use. He proposes, as a substitute, a modification of the "index number" or "tabular standard" principle—a standard based on the prices of a large number of commodities of a "specified grade and quality." By this method it is hoped to secure "a standard of value as nearly invariable as it is possible to obtain in practice." The use of this standard would, Mr. Fonda hopes, "prevent panics," and those alternating periods of stimulation of business known as "good times" and "bad times." When an author believes and honestly believes, as Mr. Fonda clearly does, that his plan would prove a panacea for all the ills that affect commercial life, all that a reviewer can do is to state the fact and leave it. Yet Mr. Fonda has got the basis of a right judgment in him; he perceives—what many writers on the subject do not—the imperfections of our present standard, and we look forward to good work from him in the future. It is curious that while the writer of this notice was studying Mr. Fonda's work for the purpose of reviewing it, a little book

accompanied by a printed letter reached his hands. The letter was dated from the quiet town of Arnheim in Holland. The writers, two brothers apparently, of the name of Bree, hope that they also have discovered the secret of an "ideal circulating medium" by the *régularisation de l'instrument d'échange et de la production*. The coincidence only shows how much attention is being directed at the present time to the question of the currency in centres so wide apart as Holland and the United States. While we cannot think that the ideal is likely to be attained by the methods proposed, it is interesting to chronicle the attention paid to the subject.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. publish an interesting *History of Local Rates in England*, consisting of some lectures by Mr. Edward Cannan, which have been delivered for the London School of Economics, and amplified by the writer. They are extremely good so far as they go, and give the history of the cases by which rating has been brought into its present certain form, and all traces of the rating of personality got rid of.

THE Bibliothèque Charpentier publishes *Grandes Amoureuses*, by M. Jean Richepin, the extravagant style of the greater part of which may be judged from the following extract:—

"To cause Christians dipped in rosin to flare as torches is evidently cruel, but one must be hopelessly middle-class not to admit that, from the picturesque point of view, it constitutes an example of the beautiful. The verses which Nero composed on the burning of Troy were, perhaps, not worthy of Homer, but the stage setting which he found for reciting them showed the great poet. The second-rate man would not have thought of clothing himself as a public singer, of taking a guitar, and of climbing a tower to declaim his poem by the light of burning Rome."

Although the greater part of M. Richepin's early essays here collected are in this style, the chapter on Vittoria Colonna and Michael Angelo is admirable.

M. RENÉ BAZIN is a writer whose style we have often praised. He gives us, through M. Calmann Lévy, *En Province*, which has, we believe, appeared in articles in the *Débats*. The essays on provincial towns and their life are as graceful as everything that comes from M. Bazin's pen.

WE have received from the Government Printer at Wellington the volume of *Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand for 1894*. This is a volume of pure statistics, and the letterpress which deals with the statistics is contained in the official 'Year-Book,' a separate publication.

THE Bibliographisches Institut of Leipzig has just issued the first *Lieferung* of a *Geschichte der Englischen Literatur*, by Prof. R. Wülker, once the editor of *Anglia*. The work, which is to consist of fourteen parts, will be profusely illustrated, and contain, besides, a number of interesting facsimiles.

WE have on our table *A Few Memories*, by Mary Anderson, Madame Navarro (Osgood),—*Cæsar: Gallic War*, Book V., edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. F. Davis (Hachette),—*Gleanings from Patent Laws of all Countries*, by W. L. Wise: Part I. *Argentine Republic—Germany* (Cassell),—*Parasitism, Organic and Social*, by J. Massart and E. Vandervelde, translated by W. Macdonald (Sonnenschein),—*Principles of Metallurgy*, by A. H. Hiorns (Macmillan),—*Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years 1888–1893* (Trustees of the British Museum),—*Catechism of Violin Playing*, by Prof. C. Schroeder, translated by J. Matthews (Augener),—*Zig-Zag Travels*, by C. Roper, 3 vols. (Fisher Unwin),—*Food and its Functions*, by J. Knight (Blackie),—*The Lost Stradivarius*, by J. M. Falkner (Blackwood),—*The Marble City*, by R. D. Chetwode (Low),—*Pax and Carlino*, by E. Beckman (Fisher

Unwin),—*The King of Alberia*, by L. Daintrey (Methuen),—*To-day and Yesterday*, by E. W. Watson (Philadelphia, Coates),—*Daniel in the Critics' Den, a Reply to Dean Farrar's 'Book of Daniel'*, by R. Anderson, LL.D. (Blackwood),—*The Communion of the Christian with God*, by W. Herrmann, translated by J. S. Stanyon (Williams & Norgate),—and *The Spirit of Truth, Sermons*, by J. Halsey (Allenson). Among New Editions we have *Latin Grammar*, by B. L. Gildersleeve and G. Lodge (Macmillan),—*Modern Microscopy*, by M. I. Cross and M. J. Cole (Baillière),—*A Handbook for Women*, edited by Helen Blackburn (Arrow-smith),—and *The Great War of 189–*, by Rear-Admiral P. Colomb and others (Heinemann).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Anglican Pulpit Library: Vol. 4, Raster Day to Trinity, 15/  
Bright's (W.) The Roman See in the Early Church, 7/6 cl.  
Campbell's (J. M.) The Christ in Man, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Hefele's (Right Rev. C. J.) A History of the Councils of the Church, Vol. 5, 8vo. 12/ cl.  
Marshall's (W.) The Nature of Christ, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Smith's (C. E.) In the Household of Faith, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

## Poetry.

Hemingway's (P.) The Happy Wanderer, and other Verse, royal 16mo. 5/ net, bds.  
Mills's (Rev. J. W.) After-Glow, Poems and Sermons, 2/6 cl.  
Morris's (Sir L.) Idylls and Lyrics, 12mo. 5/ cl.  
Osborne's (J. A.) The Vision, and other Poems, 12mo. 5/ cl.

## Music and the Drama.

Dramatic Essays, John Forster, G. H. Lewes, from the  
"Examiner," ed. by Archer and Lowe, Vol. 3, 3/6 cl.  
Nietzsche's (F.) The Case of Wagner, &c., 10/6 net, cl.  
Weston's (J. L.) The Legends of the Wagner Drama, 6/ cl.

## Bibliography.

Annual American Catalogue, 1895, royal 8vo. 15/ cl.

## Philosophy.

Birdmann's (J. E.) Outlines of Logic and Metaphysics, 6/ cl.  
Political Economy.

Rousier's (P. de) The Labour Question in Britain, 12/ net, cl.  
History and Biography.

Channing's (E.) The United States of America, 1765–1865, 6/  
Macaulay's Boswell's Life of Johnson, by R. F. Winch, 2/6  
Saunders, B. and E., Memoir and Letters of the Sister  
Martyrs of Ku Cheng, by D. M. Berry, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Warren's (Miss) John Knox and his Times, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

## Geography and Travel.

Bantock (G.) and Afonso's (F. G.) Round the World with 'A  
Gaiety Girl,' illus. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Curtis's (W. K.) Venezuela, a Land where it is always  
Summer, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

## Philology.

Hatch (E.) and Redpath's (H. A.) Concordance to the Sep-  
tuagint, Part 5, folio, 21/ swd.

## Science.

Gordon's (W. J.) Our Country's Butterflies and Moths, 6/ cl.  
Lockwood's (G. R.) A Manual for the Practice of Medicine,  
illustrated, 8vo. 12/ net, cl.  
Murray's (W.) Rough Notes on Remedies, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Oldknow's (R. C.) The Mechanism of Men-of-War, illus. 5/  
Sedgwick's (Lieut.-Col. W.) Argon and Newton, a Realiza-  
tion, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

## General Literature.

Allen's (G.) Under Seal Orders, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Bangs's (J. K.) A Houseboat on the Styx, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Barrett's (F.) The Harding Scandal, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 10/ net.  
Becke's (L.) The Ribbing of the Tide, South Sea Stories, 6/ cl.  
Boothby's (G.) The Beautiful White Devil, illus. cr. 8vo. 5/  
Cody's (S.) In the Heart of the Hills, a New England Story,  
cr. 8vo. 4/6 net, cl.  
Dalbiac's (Lieut.-Col. P. H.) Dictionary of Quotations (Eng-  
lish), 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Daudet's (A.) Tartarin of Tarascon, illus. cr. 8vo. 2/6 net, cl.  
Dean's (Mrs. A.) A Woman with a Future, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.  
Drummond's (H.) Gobiella Grange, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
English's (M.) As the Shadow of a Great Rock, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Fothergill's (C.) A Question of Degree, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Garlick's (A. H.) A New Manual of Method, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.  
Gathered by the Way, an Album to gather Impressions  
from Friends, imp. 16mo. 2/6 cl.  
Horne's (J.) A Canny Countryside, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
McKellar's (C.) In Oban Town, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Martin's (Mrs. H.) Lindsay's Girl, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
My Book of Autographs, imp. 16mo. 3/ cl.  
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Our Own Knight, by the Countess of Home, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.  
Proverbs, Proverbial Expressions, and Popular Rhymes of  
Scotland, collected by A. Cheviot, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Statement of Stella Maberly, written by herself, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Watson's (E. H. L.) The Unconscious Humourist, and other  
Essays, cr. 8vo. 4/6 net, cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art.

Kraus (F. X.): Geschichte der christlichen Kunst, Vol. 1,  
Part 2, 8m.

## Philology.

Burkhard (K. I.): Bericht üb. die Arbeiten zu den  
römischen Rednern aus den J. 1880–1890, 3m.  
Hammer (C.): Bericht üb. die auf die griechischen Rhetoren  
u. späteren Sophisten bezüglichen, 1890–1893, 3m.

## THE VILLA EMILIA.

GATES that I never entered, under the shadow of  
trees,

Gates with the garden discreet behind the wall,  
Is it here, O garden discreet, is it here after all,  
Here, and behind your gates,  
That the love of my life awaits  
In a golden sleep the dawn of my coming, under  
the trees?

Under the quiet of trees the garden sleeps in the  
sun,

Sleeps, and awaits one day a waking hand;  
Is it I, O garden discreet, is it I shall stand  
One day at the gate, and claim  
Your princess in my name?

For she sleeps and awaits the appointed coming,  
sleeps in the sun.

Gates that I never entered, gates of my villa of  
dreams,

Is there a princess at all that your shadows keep  
For her lover, O garden discreet, in a golden sleep?  
Ah, if behind your gates  
Only a shadow awaits

The shadowy love that I lay at your portals, villa  
of dreams!

ARTHUR SYMONS.

## MARRYAT'S NOVELS.

March 28, 1896.

AN edition may be incomplete by one too  
many as well as by some too few. Why do  
Messrs. Routledge include 'Rattlin the Reefer'  
among the works of Marryat? It is not by  
Marryat, and never pretended to be. It would  
gratify all Marryatolaters, therefore, if this  
spurious thing, which has hung on Marryat's  
skirts from the beginning, were to be discarded  
and put away for ever from the company of  
Marryat's novels: then Messrs. Routledge's  
edition would contain eighteen volumes.

H. E. WATTS.

## CHAUCER'S "OF A TEMPLE."

THERE prevails great obscurity as to when  
the Temple as an Inn of Court was differentiated  
into two bodies or societies, the Inner and the  
Middle. Thus, to refer to two well-informed  
and convenient books, viz., Mr. Loftie's 'Inns of  
Court' and Mr. Baylis's 'Temple Church and  
Chapel of St. Ann,' Mr. Loftie writes that  
"when the lawyers came in, we only know at first  
of their using one hall, that now denominated  
of the Inner Temple. The numbers grew so rapidly  
that in the reign of Henry VI. they were organized  
into two bodies, who at least profess an absolute  
equality. At first all dined together in one hall;  
then the division came, but still in memory of their  
former union the Benchers of one Temple dined  
with the Benchers of the other every year. The  
charter by which James I. granted the site to the  
lawyers is addressed to both societies, and they  
have, therefore, an equal interest in the document.  
A deed of partition with a plan annexed was signed  
in 1732."

Mr. Baylis is involved in like uncertainty. "It  
is said," he remarks,

"that soon after [his preceding paragraph speaks of  
the insurrection of 1381], but when it is not known,  
the students so far increased as to become two  
societies, viz., the Inner and Middle Temples,  
having two halls and two sets of professors of the  
law."

And again:—

"It is vaguely said that the separation of these  
two societies was [sic] between the reigns [sic]  
of Richard II. and the second year of Henry VI.; but  
in Dugdale's 'Origines' no distinct officers are  
mentioned until 17 Henry VII. It was probably  
gradual."

What I wish now to point out is that the  
evidence of Chaucer's words in describing the  
manciple who appears amongst his Canterbury  
pilgrims has seemingly been overlooked.  
Chaucer describes this manciple, not as of the  
Temple—Mr. Loftie by some oversight gives  
"of Temple" in his quotation of the lines—but  
as "of a Temple." Now are we not amply  
justified in inferring from this phrase that in  
Chaucer's time—at least in the later part of it  
when he wrote his famous 'Prologue,' i.e., in  
or about 1388—there were already two Temples?

It is impossible he should use the word  
"Temple" in the general sense of an Inn of  
Court; and the lines that follow show beyond  
any question that he had in his mind a society  
of lawyers—of "learned men," of men

That were of lawe expert and curious.

There is an old tradition, which may be true,  
that Chaucer was himself a member of the  
Inner Temple. Speght informs us that a "Mr.  
Buckley" had seen a record belonging to the  
Inner Temple to the effect that "Geffrey  
Chaucer was fined two shillings for beating a  
Franciscane frier in Fleet Street." No one  
since has been so fortunate as the said "Mr.  
Buckley"; but it is difficult to believe that  
that gentleman merely invented the document  
containing that lively entry. Leland, who  
"flourished" some half century before Speght,  
tells us that Chaucer "collegia Leguleiorum  
frequentavit"; and, though Leland is certainly  
an authority of little weight as to Chaucer's  
biography, yet he is not always wrong. He  
says Chaucer haunted the lawyers' colleges, or  
Inns of Court, "after his travels in France,  
and perhaps before," on which Tyrwhitt  
"must observe that these travels in France  
rest entirely upon the authority of Leland,  
whose account is full of inconsistencies." But  
on that observation of Tyrwhitt's it must in  
turn be observed that Chaucer served as a  
soldier in France in his young manhood in  
1359–60, and visited France several times in  
middle life. As a fact, we know nothing what-  
ever of Chaucer's doings and residences from  
his return from his French campaign in 1360  
till 1367, when we find him a *valetius* of the  
king's household; and it is quite possible that  
in the early sixties he was connected with the  
Temple.

But such a connexion—which, thanks to Wat-  
Tyler and his friends and their destruction of  
the old Temple records, there seems no chance  
of proving or disproving—is not at all necessary  
for our present purpose. Chaucer might be  
well aware there were two Temples, without  
himself belonging to either. His friend Gower  
is said to have been a member of the Inner; and  
no doubt he had many other friends amongst the  
barristers of his day. But neither is it neces-  
sary to prove this indirect association. It is  
more important to notice Chaucer's habit of  
accuracy about facts—at least, when his art was  
mature. He faithfully adheres to them; he  
thinks he has no right to take liberties. The  
principle he lays down in his famous *apologia*,  
if we may call it so, towards the end of 'The  
Prologue,' he obeys not only in the tales he  
reports, but in his exact and graphic descriptions  
of his characters. Whatever is to be said of  
his earlier poetry, in his later he is in a certain  
sense a great master of realism. The principle  
he self-defensively enunciates is that if any one  
professes to repeat another man's tale he must  
repeat it precisely—he must give the man's very  
words, even though they are ever so gross and  
rude, or else he does not do what he undertakes  
to do:—

— he moot telle his tale untrewe

Or feyne thing, or fynde wordes newe.

He may nat spare, althogh he were his brother.

Thus Chaucer is a highly valuable authority as  
to the habits and customs—as to the actual  
appearance and arrangements and ways—of his  
time. And so when he writes "of a Temple,"  
and not "of the Temple," we may be quite  
sure he means *a* and not *the*.

On the whole, it seems most probable that  
from the beginning there were two Temples—  
two legal Temples, I mean. I doubt whether  
there is any final evidence that there was ever  
a time, since the lawyers came into possession,  
when the Middle Temple did not exist.

Indeed, there seems good ground for believing  
that even before the suppression of the Knights  
Templars there were two halls within the pre-  
cincts of their great settlement in Fleet Street.  
Certainly by 1337, as we learn from an inquiry



made in that year, "a second hall and four chambers had been built, together with a kitchen and a stable and a house outside the great gate. These buildings," says Mr. Loftie, "I take to be the beginnings of a Middle Temple."

The exact date at which the Temple estate was first tenanted by the lawyers is unascertained. In all probability it was not till after 1324, when it passed into the hands of the Knights Hospitalers—possibly not till some twenty years after. "The Knights Hospitalers," to quote Mr. Baylis's handy volume, "soon after [the lands of the Templars were assigned to them by 17 Edw. II. Stat. 3rd] demised the Inner and Middle Temples for the rent of 10l. per annum to the students of the law (who are supposed to have removed from Thavie's Inn, Holborn, about 1346); and the Temple Church became and has continued the property of the lawyers."

It seems fairly clear that from the time the Knights Templars moved from "the Old Temple" in Holborn to the New in Fleet Street, i.e., from the latter half of the twelfth century (the Round of the Temple Church was dedicated in 1185), the estate was divided into two parts, an Inner and an Outer, the Outer being the part beyond the City boundaries (compare Farringdon Street Without, &c.), and the Inner the part within them. The first settlement no doubt was made in the eastern half of the Inner, just where the church still stands and the hall—the present one built on the site of the original refectory. But in course of time a second group of buildings, including a hall with its kitchen, arose in the western half, and it became convenient to speak of this western half as the Middle Temple. It has been plausibly suggested that this second hall might be designed especially for the "Servientes"—the "Frères Servons des Armes." At all events, it is certain that with the development of the order of "the Brethren of the Chivalry of the Temple of Solomon," and the institution of affiliations and other fresh memberships, to say nothing of the more luxurious arrangements adopted as wealth and pride increased, enlarged accommodation would be absolutely necessary. Probably in the Templar days the Middle or later foundation would be in some degree subordinate to the Inner or earlier one.

Presently the place that knew the old Crusaders knew them no longer. Possibly Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and then Hugh le Spenser the younger, to whom it was granted by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the grantee after the Earl of Lancaster's fall, may have occupied it for some few years. But we have no certain information as to its habitation till we find the lawyers there as the tenants of the Knights of St. John.

There is surely no reason why we should not suppose that the lawyers from the beginning made use of both halls—that from the very beginning of their tenantry both the Middle and the Inner Temple existed, probably on perfectly equal terms. They had a common church, but two locally separate and distinct sets of lodgings, each set with its refectory or hall.

I venture to think that the phraseology of North in his life of Lord Keeper Guilford, late as it is (Roger North was born c. 1650), may be profitably noticed in connexion with this hypothesis. He speaks of "the Inner houses" and "the Middle houses." See the passage—which should be quoted here, if space permitted—in that storehouse of sound and solid information Mr. Wheatley's 'London Past and Present.'

Hoccleve, Chaucer's admiring disciple, is commonly described as of the Middle Temple, just as Gower of the Inner. And if this description could be exactly verified, the question of the existence of the two Temples in the fourteenth century would need no further discussion, for Hoccleve was born in or about 1368, as may be inferred from certain statements

he makes about himself. The ascertained facts are that early in the fifteenth century Hoccleve was living in Chester Inn, off the Strand, and that certainly at a later time Chester Inn was attached to the Middle Temple. Moreover, we know that Hoccleve was a member of "a court of good company" that met at the Temple—met

— in the place of honour  
The Temple for solace and for gladnesse.

See Hoccleve's "balade" addressed to Sir Henry Sommer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, "et vn de la dicte court."

Clearly, if it were necessary to justify and support Chaucer's phrase "of a Temple," the task would be far from difficult. But my purpose now is merely to call attention to the phrase as a piece of evidence as to the differentiation of the Temple that has not received the consideration it deserves from those who have dealt specially with the question.

"The four Inns of Court," to quote a quotation made in Mr. Douthwaite's valuable volume 'Gray's Inn, its History and Associations,' "stand upon a footing of equality. No precedence, priority, or superior antiquity is conceded to, or claimed by one Inn beyond another—*nihil prius aut posterius, nihil majus aut minus.*"

JOHN W. HALES.

#### "TENNIS."

THE etymology of *tennis* is unknown. But I venture to renew the discussion of it, because I have found new evidence which goes far to settle it.

What has been known about it hitherto is given in my 'Dictionary.' The chief points are these:—

1. The name is certainly Anglo-French, and hardly earlier than A.D. 1400; and it never was used, till comparatively lately, out of England.

2. The oldest spellings hitherto noted are *teneys* and *tenise*; and the accent was originally on the second syllable.

3. The earliest quotation for it is in a line written by Gower either in 1399 or 1400, and addressed to King Henry IV. This line is given by Thynne in his edition of Chaucer (in 1532) in the following form:—

Of the tennés to wyne or lese a chase.

It is clear that in this quotation we have a late spelling; all that it tells us is that the accent was originally on the latter syllable of the word.

4. I may here mention that it has been frequently put forward as a pure guess that perhaps the French *tenez* (imperative plural) was the true original.

Now I have never been able to accept this, because it is against such evidence as has been cited above, viz., that in the fifteenth century the known forms are *teneis* and *tenise*.

It is just here that the new evidence comes in. This poem by Gower was included by Mr. T. Wright in his 'Political Poems,' edited for the Record Series; see vol. ii. p. 12.

Reference to this edition shows that, instead of taking his text from Thynne, he was so fortunate as to find a fairly early MS. which belonged to the Duke of Sutherland, and the reading of this MS. puts a different complexion on the case. For in that MS. the above line runs thus:—

Off the tenetz to winne or lese a chase.

That is to say, the oldest spelling is actually *tenetz*, which is merely a phonetic representation of the Anglo-French *tenez*, imperative plural of *tenir*; for the A.-F. final *z* was pronounced *ts*, as shown by the modern English *assets*, from the A.-F. *assez* (Lat. *ad satis*, in which the *t* and *s* are evident enough).

There is thus an argument of the strongest kind, viz., from the oldest known spelling, that *tennis* was originally *tenez*, pronounced *ténets*. All that remains is to suggest the sense. I suppose it meant "take heed," or "mark," as an exclamation; if so, it is precisely the equivalent of the modern exclamation "Play!" And

if it was in frequent use at the beginning of a bout, it is easy to see how it was adopted as the actual name of the game. A similar loss of the *t*-sound occurs in "O! yes," from the A.-F. *oyez*, pronounced *oyets*. WALTER W. SKRAT.

#### THE PASTON LETTERS.

THE announcement recently made in the columns of the *Athenæum* that the Trustees of the British Museum had secured the manuscripts of the third and fourth volumes of the Paston Letters is a matter of the greatest interest and importance. The historic value of these letters cannot be over-estimated, and the fact that a portion of the original documents are now for ever the property of the nation must be a source of great relief to all students of English life in the fifteenth century.

The history of these letters has been fairly exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Gairdner in his edition issued by Mr. Arber, and recently re-issued by Messrs. A. Constable & Co., of Westminster. There are a few points in connexion with the vicissitudes of these letters on which I am able to throw a little light. First of all, the possession by the Frere family of a portion of the letters is accounted for by the fact that Lady Fenn, the wife of the original editor Sir John Fenn, was Ellenor, daughter of Sheppard Frere, of Roydon and Farningham. Sir John died in 1794, and Lady Fenn in 1813. At Sir John's death the greater part of his library, which was found about twenty years ago to continue to include the MSS. of vols. iii. and iv. of the Paston Letters, came to Roydon Hall, Norfolk, then the residence of John Frere, F.R.S., the elder brother of Lady Fenn. They have been since successively inherited by John Frere's eldest son, John Hookham Frere; by the nephew of the last named, George Edward Frere, F.R.S.; and by his son, Mr. John Tudor Frere, of Roydon and Farningham, who has been good enough to favour me with the foregoing particulars, and by whose order the MSS. of vols. iii. and iv. were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on February 18th last.

The whereabouts of the MSS. of the first two volumes of the Paston Letters has long been a puzzle to students, and even Mr. Gairdner's inquiries failed to elicit any clue. It is well known that George III. took a very great interest in the publication of Fenn's first instalment, and that when Fenn received, on May 23rd, 1787, the honour of knighthood at St. James's, he presented to the king "there and then" three bound volumes of MSS. which were the originals of the first two printed volumes. "Since that time," says Mr. Gairdner in the preface to the first volume of his edition, "they have disappeared, and no one can tell what has become of them." I am glad to be able to supply a very definite clue, and to state that the MSS. of these two volumes are now in the possession of Capt. Pretymann, of Orwell Park, Norfolk.

Their existence at Orwell Park is accounted for by the fact that Capt. Pretymann is the direct descendant of Bishop Tomline. Dr. George Tomline, whose original name was Pretymann, was either the college friend or tutor of William Pitt, and when Pitt came into power his friend was advanced in the Church with the usual celerity. Dr. Tomline was an author of considerable ability, although his 'Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt' (1821) "utterly disappointed public expectation." He was a *persona grata* at Court, and the Royal Library was naturally open to a scholar of his ability. The assumption is that he borrowed the three volumes of the Paston Letters, and that, as is so often the case, the books were never returned. It is very certain that George III. never gave them to him. "There is a tradition" (I am again quoting Mr. Gairdner) "that they were last seen in the hands of Queen Charlotte, who, it is supposed, must have lent them

to one of her ladies in attendance." It is, of course, possible that Queen Charlotte lent them to Dr. Tomline; it is most unlikely that any of the "ladies in attendance" would have had a taste for such literature as the Paston Letters. There can, I think, be no question about the fact that these volumes were never presented to Dr. Tomline or to any one else, and that, as a part of the King's Library, they are legally and morally the property of the British Museum. I do not think that any lover of rare books and manuscripts would wish everything worth having to be swallowed up even by our national library; but this is a case of national importance, and I venture to think that the Trustees ought to use every means in their power to recover the possession of these long-lost volumes.

The originals of the third and fourth volumes are now, as the *Athenæum* stated, the property of the nation. The originals of the fifth volume, which were unpublished during Sir John Fenn's life, became the property of William Frere, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, the fifth son of John Frere, F.R.S., and younger brother of John Hookham Frere and of Edward Frere. William Frere edited the fifth and last volume in 1823, and his son, Philip Howard Frere, sold the originals to the British Museum in 1866. The original MSS. of an intended sixth volume were at Roydon Hall with the others, and they had been sorted and arranged by Sir John Fenn, and wrapped in paper marked "Vol. VI." These were sold on February 18th, and purchased, with the MSS. of vols. iii. and iv., for the Museum.

As the catalogue points out, the MSS. of vols. iii. and iv. are not quite complete. Of the 220 letters printed in these two volumes by Sir John Fenn four only are missing. Two of these are accounted for by the fact that No. 1 has long been in the British Museum, and that No. 7 is in the collection at Holland House, Kensington. The other two letters, which are printed in the fourth volume, were noted by Fenn himself as being no longer in his possession, and it would be highly interesting to know of their present whereabouts.

W. ROBERTS.

#### DEAF AND DUMB HEROINES IN FICTION.

MR. WALTERS said in his letter of February 22nd that "other instances might be found." I should like to mention my own. In June, 1892, the Messrs. Bentley published a novel in three volumes written by me, and called 'A High Little World.' The chief young woman in this story is a Laura Garnett, deaf and dumb through a cruel injury. She has a small estate in a Yorkshire moorland parish, some devoted old servants, and is married to the man of her choice—a Dissenting minister—after learning to speak by the new method. I may say that an intimate friend of mine teaches this method, and I thought myself the first writer to make use of it in a story. However this may be, I certainly carried Laura Garnett through love to matrimony in the year 1892. When testimonials are being asked for one likes to have one's lawful share. I had also a good old gardener in my tale.

DEAS CROMARTY.

#### CAMBRIDGE DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

Windsor House, Hunstanton, March 27, 1896.

WILL you kindly allow the appearance of certain ingenious, but unconvincing criticisms on my letter of the 17th inst. to afford me the opportunity of correcting the statement that the grace in favour of appointing a syndicate to report on the subject was carried "unanimously"? It was only carried *nem. con.* Of course, but for the wide difference between these modes of assent, I for one should have non-placeted the grace.

C. A. M. FENNELL.

#### THE DIARY OF A SPY.

THE 27th of December, 1794, is the correct date of Thomas Paine's arrest, as taken by the 'Dictionary of National Biography' from Mr. Moncure Conway's 'Life.' I was mistaken in naming the 1st of January, 1795. He was arrested at White's Hotel, and his effects at 63, Faubourg St. Denis, were undisturbed till the 25th of March. The execution, on the 24th, of Cloots, the only other foreigner who had sat in the Convention, seems to have reminded the Committee of General Security of Paine's imprisonment, for it sent a secretary, with commissaries of Section Unity, to seal the effects first of Cloots, and then of Paine. No particulars of Paine's property are given in the minutes of Section Unity, where I recently discovered the fact. Robespierre perhaps made at the same date his famous entry on Paine in his note-book. Allow me to add that the *soi-disant* Raoul Hesdin gives the correct number of Robespierre's lodgings in the Rue St. Honoré. It is now 398, but it was then 366, which, like all other numbers of that time, signified not the position of the house in the street, but its number in the section. Some streets, forming part of half a dozen sections, had thus as many sets of numbers. J. G. ALGER.

Court Garden, Marlow, Bucks, March 28, 1896.

REFERRING to your notice of 'The Journal of a Spy in Paris during the Reign of Terror' in to-day's *Athenæum*, I see in the 'Liste des Guillotinés,' No. IV., under the heading "Affaire des Conspirateurs de Verdun," Séance du 4 Floréal, thirty-three persons were then condemned, and executed in Paris on the following day, all from Verdun, of whom twelve were women, four being under thirty years of age. They are stated to be:—

"Tous convaincus d'être auteurs et complices des manœuvres employées et intelligences tendantes à livrer aux ennemis la place de Verdun, à favoriser les progrès de leurs armes sur le territoire français, ont été condamnés à mort et exécutés le 5 floréal (24 avril, 1794, vieux style)."

The fate of the Carmelite nuns was not transportation, but death; they were condemned, fifteen in number, on the 29th Messidor, and executed with twenty-five other victims on the same day:—

"Convaincus de s'être déclarés les ennemis du peuple, et d'avoir conspiré contre sa souveraineté [*sic*], en [amongst other equally terrible crimes] annonçant que les Prussiens étaient des bons garçons!"

ROBERT GRIFFIN.

\*.\* Regarding the number of Robespierre's lodgings in the Rue St. Honoré, we gladly accept the correction of Lamartine's statement offered us by Mr. Alger, whose elaborate accuracy of detail we have always valued. But it is surely by a clerical error that he gives "The 27th of December, 1794," as "the correct date of Thomas Paine's arrest," adding, "I was mistaken in naming the 1st of January, 1795." The dates in question are December 27th, 1793, and January 1st, 1794.

Unfortunate beyond all the victims of the Revolution must have been Mr. Griffin's Carmelite nuns. As our readers are aware, the Spy guillotines the poor women on February 9th; to corroborate him Mr. Griffin executes them again on the 29th Messidor, or July 17th. Where did they pass the interval between their first and second deaths? We ourselves know of two batches of Carmelite nuns brought before the tribunal. The 9th of February batch, the only one noticed by the Spy, was, according to the *Moniteur* we cited in our review, sentenced not to death, but to transportation or "déportation." Another set of Carmelite nuns was brought to trial and executed on July 17th, or 29th Messidor. We have no longer the *Moniteur* by our side, and therefore cannot give the date on which the record of this event appeared in that journal; often the lists of the sufferers were not published till some

days after their death. However, the full account of the martyrdom of these poor nuns is to be found in Mr. Alger's 'Glimpses of the French Revolution' (pp. 242 to 252). When studying the *Moniteur* for the purpose of our notice, we came upon these two distinct batches of Carmelite nuns, and saw the Spy had blundered and confused the two events. Mr. Griffin has followed Hesdin's example.

As to the virgins of Verdun, if Mr. Griffin executes them on April 24th, he shows himself to be of our opinion. Hesdin guillotines them on April 25th. In our belief that they were taken straight from the tribunal to execution we have been influenced not only by the usual course of procedure in those days, but also by the record given by Barbe Henry, one of the girls accused. She and one of her companions, being both under sixteen, were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment instead of to death. Subsequently she wrote a narrative of the tragedy, extracts of which were given by Cuvillier Fleury in a volume entitled 'Portraits Politiques et Révolutionnaires,' printed in 1851. A summary of this narrative we found in Mr. Alger's 'Glimpses,' &c., pp. 235 to 244.

#### Literary Gossip.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN will write a short biographical preface for the second edition of the late Mr. Dykes Campbell's 'Life of Coleridge.'

At the dinner of the Literary Fund on May 6th the Bishop of Peterborough will respond for the toast of literature.

MR. LAWRENCE B. PHILLIPS has been for a considerable time engaged in extending and revising the useful 'Dictionary of Biographical Reference,' which Messrs. Low published and we reviewed in 1871. In the course of his labours Mr. Phillips has added to the work references to authorities which have become available since 1871, and he has enlarged the book by adding the names of painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers. The total number of names in the new edition will exceed one hundred and twenty thousand.

It is recognized that the most far-reaching provision of the Education Bill introduced by Sir John Gorst on Tuesday last, and the one most likely to cause prolonged discussion, is that which constitutes the County Councils as local authorities in regard to all schools, primary and secondary. There will probably be little dissent from the principle of what is spoken of as a "decentralization of the Code," assuming that some kind of central control is exercised over the liberty thus assigned to the Councils. But it may be taken for granted that the setting up of local authorities for education will necessitate the almost immediate creation of a central advisory Council.

THE Duke of Devonshire is expected to state the decision of the Government in regard to the constitution of a teaching University of London shortly after the Easter recess. The Duke has fully informed himself of the views and wishes of the various bodies concerned, and it is believed that a compromise has been arrived at which will be satisfactory to the general public as well as to the bodies aforesaid.

THE authorities of Aberystwyth College have represented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it would be impossible for them to restrict their teaching, as suggested



on the last renewal of the grant, to students preparing for a Welsh degree. Of the 354 students now at Aberystwyth, nearly one-half of whom are women, about 260 are entered for one or other of the London University examinations. The authorities, however, look forward to a gradual change in this respect. The Princess of Wales has been invited to open the new hall of residence for women, when she visits Aberystwyth to witness the installation of her husband as Chancellor of the University.

THE gradation between primary and secondary schools by means of County Council scholarships under the Technical Instruction Acts, which the new Education Bill extends from technical to other secondary schools, has already proceeded further, perhaps, than is generally known. Thus in Lancashire, where the ratio is one of the highest, more than two-fifths of the boys in all the secondary schools in the county have been promoted on scholarship grants from the elementary schools.

As a conclusive justification of the system of technical instruction supported by grants from the County Councils, it deserves to be mentioned that "all the great manufacturers at Bradford," according to a report made to the last meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, agree that "technical education has been the salvation of their trade. Many trades which were languishing and disappearing have been recovered, chiefly through technical instruction."

UNDER the scheme for the readjustment of the Meyrick endowment at Jesus College, Oxford, one of the principals of the Welsh University Colleges and St. David's College, Lampeter, is to be admitted in a representative capacity to the governing body of Jesus College.

A NEW scheme for the management of Hull Grammar School has been approved by Her Majesty in Council. The governors of the school are to be the corporation of the town for the time being, and the present corporation have decided that the scholarships on the foundation shall be limited to the children of parents whose annual income does not exceed 150*l*.

It is said that Mr. B. P. Grenfell, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has discovered in Egypt a Hebrew papyrus.

A NEW novel by Mr. Hinkson, entitled 'O'Grady of Trinity,' will be published very shortly by Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen.

MR. G. K. FORTESCUE, who has just retired from the post of Superintendent of the Reading Room at the British Museum after an eleven years' tenure of the office, is to receive an illuminated address from the readers by way of marking their appreciation of his ability and courtesy. Dr. Rawson Gardiner is chairman of the committee which has undertaken to give effect to the proposal, and among its members are Lord Ribblesdale, the Bishop of Ripon, Sir Henry Howorth, Sir George Sitwell, Prof. Courthope, Mr. Baring-Gould, Mr. Samuel Butler, and Mr. Sidney Lee. Subscriptions should be sent to the honorary secretary, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, 182, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.

LADY SEELEY writes:—

"In the *Athenæum* of March 21st there is the statement that the University of Cambridge has

acquired the library of Sir John Seeley for the sum of 600*l*. As this is quite without foundation, I should be glad of the opportunity of contradicting it in this week's *Athenæum*. The managers of the Historical Library made a selection of books of which the library was in need, for which, out of the fund at their disposal, they paid the sum of 36*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. This library is not supported by the University, but by subscribers, of whom my late husband was one."

MRS. ANDREW CHARLES, the author of 'Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family,' died on Saturday last at the age of sixty-eight. Her first essay in literature was 'Light in Dark Places,' a translation from Neander. This appeared in 1850, but the book by which she is generally known, and which secured her a position in the religious world, appeared in 1864. She issued a volume as late as 1895.

THE *Law Quarterly Review* for April will contain an article on 'The Rights of a Suzerain,' by Mr. Malcolm McIlwraith; one on 'The Water-Carrier and his Responsibility,' by Mr. J. B. C. Stephen; and one on 'The History of the Patent System,' by Mr. Wyndham Hulme. 'Indictments,' by Mr. H. L. Stephen, and 'Execrabilis in the Common Pleas,' by Prof. F. W. Maitland, will also be included in the number.

A RATHER interesting piece of literary news comes from Afghanistan. The Munshi or secretary of the Sipah Salar Gholam Hyder, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, has composed an heroic ballad describing the feats of his master, the prowess of many of the Afghan soldiers, and the submission of many of the Kafir chiefs. The Ameir has been so favourably impressed by this poem that he has ordered the work to be printed at Cabul, and before long copies may be expected in London.

THE authorities of the McGill University, Montreal, which has received within recent years—and is still receiving—new endowments on the most munificent scale for the departments of Applied Science, Law, and Medicine, are now about to undertake the extension and reorganization also of the Faculty of Arts. The first step is announced in connexion with the Classical Department, which is presided over by Dr. W. Peterson, recently appointed Principal of the University in succession to Sir W. Dawson. The Governors of McGill have resolved to make two important appointments on the staff of this department during the ensuing summer, the holder of the one to rank as Classical Lecturer in the University, while the holder of the other will co-operate with Principal Peterson as Professor or Associate Professor of Classics.

UNDER the auspices of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction the Director of the Medicean Laurenzian Library in Florence has just edited and issued a facsimile in photogravure of the famous codex (Pluteo 32, No. 9) of the early eleventh century, the archetype of the tragedies of Æschylus and Sophocles. In 1885 the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies reproduced the Sophocles in phototype, now out of print, and the announcement of the publication of the Laurenzian Æschylus will be good news for students. It has been prepared in the press of the Royal Military Geographical Institute with great perfection; it contains seventy-one plates printed

on hand-made paper, prefaced by a palæographic note by Prof. E. Rostagno, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the Laurenzian Library, and also an index of the verses at the head of each plate. The edition consists of only 190 copies, costing a hundred francs each.

THE Prussian Academy of Sciences, being intent on publishing a complete critical edition of Kant's works, has issued an appeal to learned institutions and the public in general to place at its disposal any hitherto unpublished manuscripts of the philosopher which might be in their possession. An appendix is added to the appeal, giving a detailed description of the various kinds of manuscripts which would be welcome for the projected edition.

WE hear that the opening ceremony of the new "Goethe-Schiller Archiv" at Weimar will take place on May 28th.

IN mentioning the English and American contributions to Prof. Steinschneider's *Festschrift*, we omitted the bibliography of Steinschneider's writings compiled by George Alexander Kohut, of New York. This useful article comprises thirty-nine pages in small print, and heads the volume.

THE well-known Biblical scholar Prof. Karl Budde, of Strasbourg, is now on a visit to England.

## SCIENCE

### AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.

*The Friendship of Nature.* By Mabel Osgood Wright. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Birdcraft.* (Same author and publishers.)

*The Birds' Calendar.* By H. E. Parkhurst. (Nimmo.)

*The Birds of Ontario.* By Thomas McIlwraith. Second Edition. (Fisher Unwin.)

*North American Shore Birds.* By Daniel Giraud Elliot. (Suckling & Galloway.)

THE first on our list is a dainty duodecimo, with a pretty frontispiece of a New England "grist-mill" in photogravure; but there appears to be a superior edition with twelve illustrations for the American market. The letterpress sometimes relates to flowers and other objects of nature, but the allusions to birds are in the majority, and the style of the author is poetical, while her descriptions are truthful.

The second, a larger and more important work, is a field guide to the avifauna of New England, with descriptions and life-histories of two hundred song, game, and water birds. Like the former, it is characterized by great literary ability, and is most pleasant reading, especially the portions relating to the birds which Mrs. Wright has observed frequenting or nesting in her own garden and neighbourhood. Where compilation comes in a few inaccuracies are to be found, owing to want of experience in estimating the value of some of the records quoted. Nevertheless, we cannot imagine a more useful book for any English man or woman who proposes to visit the north-eastern districts of the United States and Canada, or who, having relations in those countries, may be desirous of learning something about the habits and characteristics of the birds found there. More scientific works undoubtedly exist, but their cost is greater,

and they are apt to be heavy in more senses than one. The book is illustrated by twenty-five full-sized coloured plates of birds, "adapted and grouped" from Audubon's and other works, and it cannot be said that they are worthy of the text; but the figures are, as a rule, sufficient for identification, and it would have been regrettable if a greater outlay on illustrations had been allowed to restrict the circulation which the letterpress deserves.

Mr. Parkhurst's smaller volume is another popular work in the shape of "an informal diary of a year's observations," made chiefly in a portion of Central Park, New York City. The prelude is followed by twelve chapters named after the months of the year, while the postlude summarizes the "observations"; but these are by no means confined to the experiences acquired in the above small area, and are the result of extended study spread over many years. The book is well written, nicely printed, and contains twenty-four process-plates from photographs of stuffed birds in the American Museum of Natural History at New York.

Mr. McLwraith's second edition of a work originally published in 1886 is much improved and augmented, while it contains numerous illustrations. More than half of these are taken without acknowledgment from Yarrell's 'British Birds,' one result of this "conveyance" being that the European little egret, which has a black bill, is made to serve for the American *Ardea candidissima*, while the European barn-owl stands for the American *Strix pratensis*. The letterpress is good and up to date. One of the most interesting facts is the record of the finding of an example of the capped petrel, *Cetrela hesitata*, dead at Toronto on October 30th, 1893, making the third (or fourth) specimen of this very rare sea-bird obtained inland during the autumn of that year, when a violent cyclone swept the coast of the Carolinas. Even the breeding-place of this petrel is unknown, and, besides the examples mentioned above, only eleven are in museums or private collections, one of them having been obtained near Swaffham, Norfolk, in 1850.

In the volume containing the history of all the plovers, snipes, and sandpipers that have ever trodden the shores of North America and Greenland, Prof. Elliot has embarked upon his first work of an avowedly popular character, his name having been hitherto associated with handsome illustrated monographs in folio, of the class which his New York publisher styles "sumptuous." This book, written for the sportsman and the lover of birds in their haunts, is the production of one who has had unusual opportunities for acquiring at first hand the information he desires to convey, and, in the main, the quality of the text is good enough; but it shows plentiful signs of haste or carelessness, and much of the writing is slipshod in the extreme. Omitting mention of the errors which may fairly be saddled upon the printer, it is inexcusable for a veteran naturalist like Prof. Elliot to write of the celebrated traveller in Arctic Siberia as "Middendorf"; of Col. H. W. Feilden, the volunteer naturalist in the Polar expedition of H.M.S. Alert, as "Fielding" throughout; or of Capt. Lyon,

of H.M.S. Hecla, as "Lyons." On p. 93 we are told that the eggs of the curlew-sandpiper have been taken near Christianshaab, Greenland, and lower down that the selfsame eggs were "procured" by Governor Fencker; yet on the next page the author says, "I am not aware that any European or American naturalist has ever found the nest or eggs of this species." To what nationality, then, does poor Governor Fencker belong? Of course every ornithologist who knows anything about the sandpipers is well aware that the whole story is a blunder, which had its beginning with the American collector Mr. Ludwig Kumlien, and was given currency by another American, the late Dr. T. M. Brewer; that the Danish Governor received the said eggs from the native Greenlanders, and that the less said about the matter the better. It is quite true that no one has yet discovered the breeding haunts of the bird in question, though no one doubts that they are in Arctic Siberia or the islands to the northward; but why could not Prof. Elliot say so? As regards the European snipe, which occurs in Greenland, we are told that its note "resembles gick-jack, gick-jack, quite different from the harsh scapoe of the American species"; but we were certainly under the impression that our bird said "scapoe" plainly enough. In giving the range of each species the occurrences in Europe are generally recorded, yet no mention is made of *Numenius hudsonicus*, obtained by Lord Lilford in Southern Spain in May, 1872, and there are several other sins of omission as well as commission. The work is illustrated with seventy-four plates.

#### ASTRONOMICAL BIOGRAPHY.

*Great Astronomers.* By Sir Robert S. Ball. (Isbister & Co.)—As most of the interesting biographical sketches which are gathered into the volume before us have already appeared as articles in periodicals, extended notice of them is not necessary here. The freshness and vigour which characterize all Sir Robert Ball's writings are manifest throughout, the main objects being to enable his readers to realize in some degree the character and surroundings of each of the eminent men whose careers are placed successively before them, and to indicate as clearly as circumstances permit the main features of the discoveries by which they have become famous. The only ancient astronomer mentioned is Ptolemy, whose theory of the celestial motions held sway until the time of Copernicus. Of the life of the great Alexandrian scarcely anything is known, but Sir Robert Ball gives a very interesting explanation of the theory of deferents and epicycles by which he succeeded in representing the apparent motions of the planets in the sky, whilst holding that the earth was the principal centre of their actual motions. Thirteen centuries after Ptolemy, who "gathered up the wisdom of the philosophers who had preceded him," modern astronomy began by the enunciation of the true system of the planetary motions (the earth being regarded as one) by Copernicus, a native of Thorn, who returned to the banks of the Vistula after spending most of his early manhood in Italy, and died in 1543, having only received on his death-bed a copy of his completed and printed work on the celestial motions. Three years after the death of Copernicus the great Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe was born. Of his life a very elaborate and exhaustive account was published a few years ago by Dr. Dreyer, now Director of the Observatory at Armagh, but by birth a countryman of the subject of his

memoir. The main facts told are incorporated into Sir Robert Ball's sketch in the volume before us, and readers are enabled to see clearly what manner of man the illustrious, but withal somewhat wayward, Tycho was. It is well known that he rejected the Copernican theory and formed one of his own modified from Ptolemy's, which met with but little favour, because science was now advancing with more hasty steps than heretofore. But Tycho is worthy of all honour for the skill and accuracy of his observations, the results of which enabled Kepler, his young friend towards the close of his life (which ended in 1601), to work out the laws of the planetary motions round the sun. It is always of interest to recall the fact that the 1st of May, 1618, was the date on which Kepler became possessed of the third law—that law which enabled Newton to prove that it was the same force tending towards the sun as a focus which kept all the planets of the system in their orbits. But contemporary with Kepler was Galileo, who first applied a telescope to the heavenly bodies, and by its use was conducted to knowledge respecting them previously quite unsuspected, particularly with regard to the smaller system encircling Jupiter. His mechanical discoveries were not less important; of his woes and troubles we need not here speak. He died in the year in which Newton was born; of the latter Sir Robert gives a very appreciative account, ending with the just remark that the 'Principia' "is incomparably the greatest work on science that has ever yet been produced." After Newton are given interesting sketches of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, and his two immediate successors Halley and Bradley, on whose labours the fabric of modern astronomy is to a very great extent built; and later in the book an account of Sir George Airy, who presided over the Greenwich Observatory from 1836 to 1881, and greatly extended its work and usefulness. The Herschels are, of course, included, for their contributions to astronomical science—which they (the younger following up and supplementing his father's achievements), in fact, quite transformed—are absolutely unique. Laplace's great theoretical investigations entitle him to a place, his name also having a close connexion with the nebular hypothesis or (as it is now usually called) theory. Adams and Le Verrier by their joint mathematical discovery of Neptune greatly widened the extent of the solar system. Biographies are also given of Brinkley, the first Director of the Dunsink Observatory, near Dublin (presided over recently by Sir Robert Ball himself before he was transferred to Cambridge), and of Sir William Hamilton, whose early mathematical talent led to his being appointed as his successor in 1826, when only twenty-one years of age. Nor could Lord Rosse, the founder of the Birr Castle Observatory, and constructor of the great 6 ft. reflector there (which was completed in 1845), be omitted. No one can read this series of sketches without deriving great pleasure as well as profit, which will be enhanced by the excellence of the illustrations and (we may add) of the typography. We have met with but very few *errata*; one, however, may be mentioned as being somewhat amusing. Speaking of Laplace and his failure as a Minister of State, the author says that "Napoleon was much disappointed at the ineptitude which the great mathematician showed for official life." Surely Sir Robert meant to write not "ineptitude," but *inaptitude*.

*The Herschels and Modern Astronomy.* By Agnes M. Clerke. (Cassell & Co.)—This work is one of the "Century Science Series," and the subject is, perhaps, beyond all others the most appropriate in Miss Clerke's hands. A large portion of the 'History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century' is necessarily taken up with the work of the Herschels, but much biographical information which was naturally excluded from that monu-



mental work finds a fitting place in this smaller volume, a monograph (if the expression be allowable) on three celebrities of the same patronymic which will be for ever memorable in the history of astronomy. Probably there is no other instance of sire and son both acquiring such high eminence in the same science as Sir William and Sir John Herschel, but the lifelong devotion of the sister of the former has given Caroline Herschel also a fame which she neither sought nor desired. She was not, Miss Clerke remarks, a woman of genius; her mind was sound and vigorous rather than brilliant. But "what was required of her she accomplished superlatively well, and this was the summit of her desires." William Herschel was born in 1738, and first came to England in 1755 in the band of the Hanoverian Guards, from which he was removed in 1757, during the Seven Years' War, and sent permanently to this country to follow a musical career. Ten years afterwards, in 1767, he obtained the appointment of organist at the Octagon Chapel at Bath, his father dying towards the close of the same year. It was then that he invited his sister Caroline to join him, though this did not actually take place until 1772, when he went to Hanover and brought her back with him. Skilful as he was in music, a career of that kind did not satisfy him, on account of the inner promptings of genius in another line. He commenced to make astronomical observations in 1773, and his first paper to the Royal Society was sent in May, 1780, giving an account of those made of the variable star Mira Ceti, which were commenced in 1777. The planet afterwards called Uranus was discovered in March, 1781, and from that time his astronomical labours were carried on with an enthusiasm which never abated until his powers were impaired by an illness in the spring of 1807. He married in 1788, and John, his only son, was born four years afterwards, "within the shadow of the great telescope." Sir William died in 1822, having been elected the first president of the newly founded Astronomical Society. Caroline soon afterwards—fancying she had not long to live—returned to Hanover, having sojourned fifty years in England. It is pleasing to read of the interest she took in hearing of the way in which her nephew was following in his father's steps. On hearing, at the age of eighty-two, of his famous expedition to the Cape to observe the southern stars and nebulae, "Oh!" she exclaimed, "if I were thirty or forty years younger and could go too!" They met after his return, at Hanover, in 1838; but she lived ten years more, and tranquilly breathed her last on the 9th of January, 1848, wanting only two months to complete her ninety-eighth year. The expedition to which we have just alluded was fruitful, indeed, in its results for science, and much time had afterwards to be spent in placing them in a shape to be of the fullest use. This was chiefly done at the house near Hawkhurst, in Kent, to which Sir John removed in 1840. Actual telescope work was never renewed, but his activity in scientific and other ways was prodigious, and Miss Clerke truly remarks that "could the whole of his astronomical career be obliterated, and the whole of his contributions to pure mathematics be forgotten, he would still merit celebrity as a physicist." His literary labours, too, were very numerous, and that great work in particular, the "Outlines," is too well known to need mention. The present writer had the satisfaction of meeting him on several occasions, but his bodily strength was failing for some years before his death, though his intellect remained unclouded to the last. He died at Collingwood on May 5th, 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of Newton. Miss Clerke has produced a most fascinating volume, which no one ought to take up the first time without feeling secure of a few hours of leisure, so difficult is it to lay down

again. The book is embellished by three excellent portraits of William, Caroline, and John Herschel, for the originals of which obligation is acknowledged to Lady Gordon and Miss Herschel, daughters of Sir John.

## SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—*March 19.*—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Messrs. E. G. Hodge, S. B. Boulton, R. T. Andrews, and T. Bearman were admitted Members.—Mr. J. B. Caldecott exhibited specimens of the Bermuda hog-money, viz., a shilling, a sixpence, and a twopenny.—Dr. F. P. Weber exhibited a medal of Louis XII. of France and Anne of Bretagne, made at Lyons by the medalist Jean Lepère.—Mr. Durlacher exhibited a halfpenny of Edward I. struck at Berwick, and having on the reverse in two angles of the cross a bear's head, the symbol of the city.—Mr. Pinches exhibited a medal of the Grand Master of Malta, Nicolas Cotoniere, having his portrait on one side and his shield of arms on the other.—The President read a paper on a hoard of Roman silver coins found at Brickendonbury, Hertford. The hoard consisted of 432 denarii, which extended from the reign of Commodus to that of Herennius Etruscus. It comprised many rare specimens and some unpublished.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper 'On a Portrait of Perseus of Macedon.' On the evidence of the tetradrachms of Philip V., which represent some member of that king's family (apparently Perseus) in the guise of the hero Perseus, and of the tetradrachms of Perseus himself, he identified as portraits of the prince a marble head (the so-called Menelaus) of Pergamene style in the British Museum, and a similar head at the Louvre.

LINNEAN.—*March 19.*—Mr. C. B. Clarke, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Backhouse and S. H. Bickham were admitted, and Messrs. J. H. Leigh and Edward Step were elected Fellows.—Mr. T. Christy drew attention to the fact that the anniversary meeting of the Society would fall this year on Whit Monday.—The President, in reply, stated what it was proposed to do.—Mr. C. Reid exhibited fruits of *Najas marina* from a peaty deposit below mean-tide level in the new Barry Docks. In Britain it had been found living at only a single locality in Norfolk; but in a fossil condition it had been obtained in the pre-glacial forest bed at Cromer.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. A. B. Rendle, H. Groves, and A. W. Bennett took part, and it was suggested that the living plant might be looked for in South Wales, where, being inconspicuous, it might have been hitherto overlooked.—Mr. Reid also exhibited some wood forwarded by Mr. H. N. Ridley from the jungle near Singapore. It appeared to have been eaten into a honeycombed mass of peculiar character, and was found only in wet places, but always above ground, the entire tree rotting. Neither Mr. Ridley nor Mr. Reid had seen anything like it in England; and the latter, while suggesting that the small lenticular unconnected cavities in the wood were probably caused by insects or their larvae, thought they were unlike the work of either beetles or white ants.—Some critical remarks were offered by Dr. Haviland.—A paper was read by Dr. O. Stapf 'On the Structure of the Female Flowers and Fruit of *Saranga, Hemsley*.' The materials utilized consisted of female flowers and fruits of *Saranga sinuosa*, Hemsley (*Journ. Linn. Soc.*, vol. xxx. p. 216, t. 11), which had been collected by the officers of H.M.S. Penang in New Georgia, Solomon Islands, and were in excellent preservation. There were also photographs and a description, taken upon the spot, of the tree, about 60 ft. high, shortly branched at the top, with terminal, nodding, white-flowered, very compound, and gigantic panicles. The leaves are like those of an ordinary screw-pine. The flowers consist of a rudimentary, sinuously bent, saucer-shaped perianth, and a sub-globose, sinuously lobed gynoecium, with very numerous (70 to 80) dark discoid or reniform stigmas, which are arranged in double rows over the dorsal ridges of the main body and the lobes, having between them minute pores which end behind some way below the surface. There are as many ovary-cells as stigmas, each containing one anatropous ovule from the base of the inner angle. The vascular bundles of the gynoecium end below the stigma in a cluster of tracheids, and supply it probably with a viscid or sugary liquid. The base of the pore is surrounded by a compact, thin-walled parenchyma, very rich in plasma. It is suggested that the pollen-tubes grow from the stigma down into the pore, and descend from here through the conductive tissue to the ovule. The ripe fruit is a succulent drupe with numerous pyrenes, in shape like the flower, but much larger. The endocarp is bony, the albumen copious and oily; the embryo is as in *Pandanus*. The complex structure

of the flower is explained as a modification of the type represented, e.g., in *Pandanus utilis*, and in accordance with Count Solms-Laubach's theory of the flower of the *Pandaneæ*.—On this paper some critical remarks were offered by Mr. Rendle.—On behalf of Mr. G. S. West, a paper was read by Prof. Howes on two little-known opisthophthalmous snakes. The author had examined and compared, in respect of the structure of the buccal glands and teeth, specimens of the grooved and non-grooved varieties of *Erythrolamprus ascularis*, as recorded by Dr. Günther (*Biologia Centr.-Amer.*, part cxxi. p. 166), and he proved that the latter were rightly referred to the species.

CHEMICAL.—*March 19.*—Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Constitution of a New Acid resulting from the Oxidation of Tartaric Acid,' by Mr. H. J. H. Fenton; 'The Volume and Optical Relationships of the Potassium, Rubidium, and Cæsium Salts of the Monoclinic Series of Double Sulphates  $R_2M(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ': 'A Comparison of the Results of the Investigations of the Simple and Double Sulphates containing Potassium, Rubidium, and Cæsium'; and 'The Bearing of the Results of the Investigations of the Simple and Double Sulphates containing Potassium, Rubidium, and Cæsium upon the Nature of the Crystal Element,' by Mr. A. E. Tutton; 'The Hydrides of Hydroxylamine,' by Prof. Dunstan and Mr. E. Goulding; 'An Analysis of the Water from the Dripping Well at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire,' by Mr. B. A. Burrell; 'Contributions to the Knowledge of Ethylic Acetate: Part I. Acetylmalic Acid,' by Dr. S. Rubemann and Mr. E. A. Tyler; 'The Action of Lead Thiocyanate on the Chlorocarbonic Esters: Part I. Carboxyethylthiocarbimide and its Derivatives,' by Mr. R. E. Doran; 'An Auxiliary Assay Balance,' by Mr. R. Law; and 'Charas: the Resin of Indian Hemp,' by Messrs. J. B. Wood, W. J. N. Spirey, and J. H. Easterfield.

HISTORICAL.—*March 19.*—Sir M. E. Grant Duff, President, in the chair.—Messrs. F. Seebohm and H. Exton Seebohm were elected Fellows.—A paper was read by Mr. H. E. Malden 'On Shakespeare as a Historian,' in which the author's theory as to the importance of the contemporary evidence supplied by the plays of Shakespeare was illustrated by numerous quotations.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Furnivall and others took part, and Mr. Malden's valuable paper was recommended for publication in the *Transactions* of the Society.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*March 30.*—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell read a paper 'On the *a priori* in Geometry.' The *a priori* in any science may be regarded from two points of view, (1) as a necessary condition of the reasonings of the science as revealed by analysis of its procedure, (2) as an essential pre-requisite for the possibility of experience of the subject-matter of the science. Thus (1) geometrical reasoning which aims either at spatial measurement or at localization is logically impossible unless it accepts three axioms, which are used by Euclid and retained by the non-Euclidean. These three axioms are the axiom of free mobility, the axiom that space has a finite integral number of dimensions, and the axiom that any two points have an intrinsic relation (distance) measured in general by a line which those two points completely determine. The truth of these axioms involves the complete relativity of position. But (2) this is itself a necessary property of any form of externality, since externality cannot be an intrinsic property of anything, and is, therefore, a pre-requisite of all experience of an external world. By an argument the converse of the above, the three essential axioms can be deduced from the relativity of position. Thus these three axioms are *a priori* in both aspects. The remaining axioms required to distinguish Euclidean from non-Euclidean space are, for geometry, empirical.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—*March 27.*—Prof. C. Foster, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. J. A. Fleming read a paper 'On the Edison Effect.'—A paper of a purely mathematical character, entitled 'Notes on the Electro-Magnetic Effect of Moving Charges,' by Mr. W. E. Morton, was read by Mr. Serle, who also made some remarks on his own investigations dealing with this subject.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

FRI. Astronomical S.  
— Geologists' Association, S.  
SAT. Botanic, 2½—Election of Fellows, &c.

## Scientist Gossip.

MR. YOUNG J. PENTLAND has in preparation a 'Text-Book of Physiology,' to be edited by Prof. Schäfer, of University College, and con-

taining contributions by Profs. Halliburton, Gamgee, Burdon Sanderson, Gaskell, Langley, Sherrington, McKendrick, Hayercraft, and others.

A NEW international periodical is announced to be published shortly in Holland under the title of *Janus: Archives Internationales pour l'Histoire de la Médecine et la Géographie Médicale*. A number of eminent men of science are said to have been secured as contributors to the journal, which is to appear in English, French, and German. In connexion with this subject we may mention that a chair for the "History of Medicine" is going to be established at Würzburg at the beginning of the summer session.

THE fourteenth Congress for "Innere Medizin" will be held at Wiesbaden from the 8th to the 11th inst. Dr. von Leyden will deliver on the occasion a commemorative oration in honour of the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of vaccination by Edward Jenner. An exhibition of modern medical instruments, appliances, &c., will take place in connexion with the Congress, as was the case last year, when, as we mentioned at the time, it was held at Munich.

THE duration of totality of the solar eclipse of August 9th will be greatest in South-Eastern Siberia, where it will amount to about 2<sup>m</sup> 42". The Russian Astronomical Society are making arrangements to send three parties, provided with photographic appliances, to that region, near the Upper Lena, whilst the Pulkowa Observatory is sending an expedition to the Lower Amur, where the duration will be only one second less. The Academy of Sciences proposes to equip a party to proceed to the southern part of Novaya Zemlya, where the totality will last 1<sup>m</sup> 58".

## FINE ARTS

### THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE public and the critics have again the advantage of that reduction in the number of the works exhibited which was enforced with regard to oil paintings in last winter's gathering in these galleries. It is a pity, however, the selecting committee did not reject even more freely, for by raising the standard of the exhibition very considerably, it would do much to educate the public in art, and would shorten, as well as simplify, the labours of the critic. Not a single human being, least of all the incompetent or idle contributor, is really the better for the committee's laxity. Three hundred creditable works are quite as many as anybody cares to see, and more than are likely to come together on such an occasion. Furthermore, it may be well to warn visitors that here, even more than in other exhibitions, the biggest drawings are by no means generally the best; in fact, their large sheets of paper have usually been too much for the courageous artists who have ventured upon them. Of the justice of this remark there is only too much evidence in the East Gallery, where, as usual, the majority of the larger drawings are now hanging, Nos. 384 to 594.

Sir James Linton occupies his wonted place on the present occasion. We need not repeat the praise we have constantly bestowed on his technical skill in treating colour, textures, and composition in such pictures as *Katherine and Petruccio* (No. 14). As a modeller of the surfaces of flesh and draperies and as a draughtsman of the most exacting kind Sir James has always approached Leighton himself. His defects are usually some lack of animation in his figures' attitudes and expressions, and an excess of blackness in the shadows of his carnations, as well as in those which are too definitive where harmony requires they should be softened. It is pleasant, therefore, to be able to write of the capital illustration of the 'Taming of the Shrew' that it is really first rate,

animated, and accomplished. Of course an illustration of a play may legitimately be slightly theatrical. In *Sweet Anne Page* (238) the charming figure and her face are almost as true to the character, and quite as graceful, fresh, and pretty, as any that Leslie himself—the happiest of Shakspeare's illustrators—produced. The modernness of the maiden's face is, however, a defect, and such as Leslie was quite incapable of, for he always designed as if he had lived in "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," and his humour was thoroughly Elizabethan. Anne is leaning against an orchard wall, and exterior daylight is depicted with success and brilliance quite unprecedented in Sir James's work, as he generally paints the light of a studio. The velvety surface of the picture and the fine draughtsmanship of the figure deserve admiration. A more ambitious composition is *Jessica* (333), a three-quarters-length, nearly life-size figure wearing a Venetian gown and charmingly painted. As we are left to doubt whether an exterior or interior light is intended, it would not be fair to point to the darkness of the shadows as a fault of the picture.

Mr. F. W. W. Topham's *Gleaner* (1), a girl in blue, posed in a sunlit landscape, is pretty and, in its way, strong.—Very clever and bright, as well as distinctly French, is Mr. L. Wyburd's *May* (10), a lifelike single figure seated on a garden bench in the sun-flecked shadow of a large tree.—Mr. H. J. Stock's nude figure and its landscape background, which he calls *The Cascade* (27), has brilliancy of a sort, but conspicuously lacks refinement of taste as well as research in its draughtsmanship, and would be the better for a choicer type of form. His *Lady Sladen* (29) is a whole-length portrait of a handsome and stately brunette, dressed in black and red, and wearing a long black veil; but his *Death-of-Love Plant* (124) is a pictorial puzzle we need not attempt to solve, although we are bound to praise its technical qualities, including unusually fine colouring. *Before Creation* (450) is even more puzzling.—Mr. S. Poole has none of Mr. Stock's sentiment and mystical pathos; indeed, he reminds us, at a certain distance, of F. Walker by his *Sally in our Alley* (60), an old street in a country town, into which he has deftly introduced a spirited figure of a girl.—Mr. C. A. Smith's picture of *The Mother* (90), broad, sober, and skilful as it is, would have been more natural if the matron who watches her baby in its cradle had not been much too young for motherhood. The rest of the work, a cottage interior, is very good indeed, and was painted faithfully from nature. Another cottage interior of his, *The Maggie* (175), is almost as good, for it is decidedly harmonious and broad; and Mr. G. G. Kilburne's picture of an interior with figures at a tea-table, called *The Hissing Urn* (98), is neatly painted, and his figures are carefully designed, although not too vivacious, but, as in many of his works, the tones are rather weak and the colouring too pale.—On the contrary, there is no lack of bright and rich colours in Mr. R. Carrick's *Girls among the Spring Flowers* (102), but the work as a whole is, according to the painter's wont, a trifle thin, and the girls are somewhat shadowy.—In *Crossing the Brook* (105) Mr. A. Hague has unwisely chosen for his technical model the excessively thin, feverish, and flimsy manner of Mr. North's evanescent landscapes, and his figures are only too much in accord with their accessories, foliage (if such it can be called which has so little solidity), water, and an entirely factitious light.—Another noteworthy composition of figures in a landscape, *A Welsh Funeral* (110), affords us an unprecedented opportunity of congratulating Mr. J. Knight on his success in getting rid of the worst of his many mannerisms, and depicting in a powerful, fresh, and highly artistic fashion the

effect of a dull and rainy afternoon upon a dreary Welsh moorland, a bald road leading to a little chapel, and a wan twilight which adds to the pathos of the scene, where many figures in black are trudging under umbrellas after a cart laden with a coffin. Here is real sentiment, which Mr. Knight must have borrowed from nature, and which he never, to our knowledge, exhibited before. The grading of the dismal procession is first rate. On the *Welsh Coast* (306) is another proof that this hitherto mannered artist has made a new and welcome excursion into originality, and retained as much as need be of his previous broad and massive style.

*A Portrait* (128) of a young lady in a black hat, by Mr. E. H. Fahey, possesses so much character and spirit as to make it a real subject picture, and, besides, it is very soft, carefully painted, and pretty; but his landscapes, of which there are four here, do not depart from the somewhat mannered and tepid fashion of his art.—"When the day is past and over" (135) is the best production of Mr. C. M. Grierson that we know of, and depicts, with breadth, felicity, and truth, the interior of an ancient room, as displayed by mixed daylight and firelight, and two highly quaint, elderly figures seated in the broken and ruddy glow.—Painted with a heavy hand, in coarse, but effective and harmonious colours, are the cleverly designed figures of women and fishermen in Prof. H. von Bartels's *Fish Market on the Dutch Coast* (150), which wants only clear colours, pearly light, and various kinds of graces to be an admirable picture.—Very good indeed, spirited, fresh, and natural withal, is the pretty figure of a child in red named *Merry Christmas* (159), and painted with brightness of all kinds by Mr. St. G. Hare, who has not hitherto been so successful. His picture of *The Signal* (583) is at least an academic success. Its style is large, or rather demonstrative, but the whole would greatly profit by research and refinement.—Mr. C. S. Mottram's *Down to the Cove* (163), a village street at Mount's Bay, in which is placed an excellent figure of a woman feeding poultry, charms us by its veracity, limpidity, softness, and breadth. Its greyneess and good colour should not go unpraised where so much skill and artistic power are comparatively rare. Mr. Mottram's coast-piece, *Sunshine, the Lizard* (74), is capital.—There is much that is broad and effective about Mr. E. Read's clever, but rather conventional snow-piece, *A Winter's Twilight* (166), in which a single figure has been inserted with tact to make a subject for the landscape.—Mr. L. Davis has painted, in a painty manner, a dainty damsel *In a Bower of Green* (182); it is a pity she is so exceedingly neat and pretty, but there is cleverness, not to say *chic*, in the work as a whole. Otherwise, too, it is bright and well studied and deftly drawn. *The Placid Pool above the Mill* (370), by the same hand, is decidedly good in its way, which, so far as it goes, is artistic and spirited.—Very creditable, simple, and sincere is Miss H. Phillips's *Spring* (184).—We like, too, Mr. C. Low's *Who is It?* (189).—Mr. H. Caffieri was in an extremely ambitious, and, for him, very fortunate mood when he undertook to paint *Children Bathing* in misty sunlight (214), and drew the nudités with care, and painted their carnations with brightness, solidity, good taste, and spirit. The water and the cloudy background of the figures, to say nothing of the nudités, are not innocent of the lamp. Of his other contributions we prefer *A Rustic Bacchante* (573), but we do not like it very much.

No example of portraiture in this exhibition approaches *Leslie, Son of W. Newall, Esq.* (229), by Mr. E. J. Gregory, the picture of a handsome little boy, and greatly to be admired for its thoroughness, luminosity, and gay and harmonious colouring, which is focalized upon the splendid hues of a peacock's feather, much as



the light is centred upon the child's white frock ; and the solidity and finish of the whole culminate in the rosy gold of his flesh. Nothing of the painter's that we have seen is so pure, harmonious, and fresh as this lovely picture.—Solid, sound, and brilliant is Mr. A. Parsons's *Cottage Pets* (235), a sunlit garden, well drawn and finished throughout.—Mr. J. White has surpassed himself in *The Welcome Home* (226), which is distinguished by its simplicity, style, well-graded atmosphere, and, above all, by the excellent figures. *Winter Sunshine, Branscombe Beach* (241), is full of light, rich in tone, and more harmonious than we have been accustomed to from this artist, whose *A Grey Day* (281) is the converse of the last, and depicts a vista of the same beach and its cliffs, with more tender colours and tones than usual. Let us congratulate Mr. White on changing his style and subjects.—Really clever, sympathetic, careful, and intelligent is Mr. H. R. Steer's death-bed scene of *Peg Woffington* (113), but it is rather cold in colour and hard. A capital group of figures represent the reconciliation of George Anne Bellamy with her even more audacious rival "quean." The subject is so good and dramatic, so well adapted for pictorial treatment of light and shade, for animated expression and coloration, that we wonder neither E. M. Ward nor any other painter of anecdotes hit upon this one, which is worthy of Hogarth's master mind and masculine hand. Mr. Steer's "*All Hot!*" (464) is not attractive. His *Bacchante* (518) is a mistake ; and though otherwise excellent and dramatic, his *Swift to its Close ebbs out Life's Little Day* (505) is evidently on much too large a scale, at least for his present powers, nor is its design nearly so good as that of the simpler, less pretentious, and more natural '*Peg Woffington*.' By much the best portion of No. 505 is the secondary group of a young matron suckling her babe. The rest of the design is poor, yet made interesting by the good workmanship of the interior, its accessories, and general effect.—Madame H. Ronner's *A Bit of Rest* (198) is, like all she does, very amusing, neat, and bright, but essentially commonplace. The same must be said of her *Give us Joy!* (316.)

The worst mistake in the gallery is No. 266, Mr. E. Bundy's ugly group—laboriously designed and drawn—of naked boys fencing (as we suppose) in an interval of bathing. He calls it *Conquerors*. Their flesh-tints, which it ought to have been the aim of the artist to paint beautifully, brightly, and naturally, are brown, dingy, and dull, and, technically speaking, the figures are not nearly so acceptable as the deftly handled and well-painted background, consisting of a thicket of flowering bushes in open daylight.—Charming in its *naïveté*, freshness, and luminosity is Miss K. Greenaway's *Little Bo Peep* (298), a dainty little damsel in olive-green walking in a daisy-strewn and sunlit meadow, just as little girls used to walk when we were boys. Miss Greenaway's firm yet delicate touch, her patience, and her love for pure colour and bright light ought to be imitated by all the ladies of our time who, venturing to call themselves artists, slur and daub paper and canvas as if neither she nor Mrs. Allingham nor Miss Mary Gow were here to teach them better.—Sparkling and tender is Mr. R. Meyerheim's *Grandfather's Pets* (312).—Animated with the *chic* of the stage, but cleverly and firmly painted, is Mr. G. S. Knowles's "*Drink to me only with thine eyes!*" (326) a group of two energetic figures.—Mr. F. Dadd, a leading light in anecdote painting in this Institute, ought, as we have often said, to cultivate a richer vein of colour. His *In the Hands of my Solicitor* (340) is quite in the mood of Mr. D. Sadler and a capital piece of humour.—A neat painter and sound draughtsman of the school of Messrs. Dadd and Sadler is Mr. C. Green, who is almost at his best in *A Sailor's Wedding* (348), a some-

what dryly painted interior with a group of figures at table, among which the best is the pretty bride. The design lacks animation and a leading incident, and the whole has the weakness which characterized the productions of the late Mr. Absolon.—Children "dabbling" on the shore form the subject of Mr. W. Shackleton's *Seaside Idyl* (402), a clever sketch at large, which deserves to be carried out so as to become a picture.—The *Arrested* (458) of Mr. A. Burrington, the capture of a deserter in his mother's home and before his sister or sweetheart, is dramatic in its motive, but the treatment of one of the most threadbare incidents a painter of anecdotes could choose is somewhat uninspired and trite. Mr. Burrington is a conscientious artist, an indifferently good draughtsman, and a more than respectable chiaroscuroist, but these qualities will not suffice when spontaneity and vigour are absent.—The figure of a girl by a brook and the landscape background in Miss F. W. Currey's *Crossing a Sussex Marsh* (525) are the simple and modest effort of a promising artist.—Mr. W. E. Evans also has painted with grace and freshness in *Sweet Childish Days* (554) the pretty face and figure of a young girl, which, however, seem to have no reference to the bed of irises among which she is, so to say, wading.—On the other hand, Mr. W. H. Weatherhead's girl at a spinning-wheel day-dreaming about her sweetheart (567) has a better figure than face. The face is less sympathetic and spontaneous than we could wish for such an ambitious picture.—There is some good painting in Mr. F. W. Davis's man looking at a helmet which has "been in the wars," and aptly called "*A friend in need is a friend indeed*" (590). The design is rather weak and trite, but the painter's sense of style is much above the average here, where there is singularly little of it.

The landscapes and pictures of still life which require attention are not many, but in a few cases success may follow if the artists exert themselves a little more. Mr. F. G. Cotman's *Malta, from Valetta* (5), is the most successful of half a dozen semi-architectural studies, full of light and air. The composition is excellent.—Still fuller of light, rich in colour, and charmingly drawn are the architectural subjects of Mr. Fulleylove. Of these *Venice* (21), though good, is not the best, while his *Hôtel de Ville, Paris* (8), clear, luminous, and warm as it is, is a little flat. The *Lady Chapel, Ely Cathedral* (143), to the title of which the artist adds the ill-omened phrase "to be restored," is one of his best, broadest, and dearest drawings, and fuller of tone than usual. The *British Museum* (513) is in all respects worthy of the artist, though he is not so closely in touch with architecture of that sort as with Palladian and Gothic.—Mr. M. Ludby's *Passing Clouds* (11), painted in Corot's mood if not in his manner, deserves praise for its good tonality; his *Evening* (139), a golden sunset, is broad and delicate.—Always an artist, Mr. J. Aumonier was never more artistic or more true to nature than when he painted *A Lincolnshire Lane* (17), and reproduced so well the effect of a silvery, soft sunset with tenderness and breadth. Even better is *An Old Chalk Pit* (186) as seen "between the sun and moon," an eminently artistic subject, and a refined, warm, and exact rendering of nature. *Evening* (328), though not so taking, is quite as true and beautiful as either of the above.—Miss Whitley's *Shells* (20) is exquisitely drawn, modelled, and coloured, but the forms, colours, and tones of the objects are not well composed.—On the contrary, Mr. E. Hayes's *Dutch Boats Ashore* (73) is rich in tone and colour, and the best of his contributions.—The panorama which Mr. B. Evans calls *A December Afternoon* (76) is very good and strong, and its opalescence is commendable. In fact, Mr. Evans has prodigiously improved in taste, refinement, and simplicity upon his

former works. We like, but care less for, his *St. Cezaire* (557).—Mr. F. Walton is at his best in "*Now came still evening on*" (92). Very pretty, but scenic, is his *A Summer Sea* (223), Kynance in a sunlit calm.—Among the good street views we reckon Mr. A. G. Bell's *Wet Day in Holland* (97), a solid study of nature. His *Boston Tower* (193), with the finest of subjects, is not so good.—Harmonious in its breadth and greyness is Mr. C. Hayes's *Belton Common* (95).—A luminous picture of a boat in a little cove in bright weather is Mr. H. Hine's *Salmon Fishers' Burn* (125).—We like Mr. J. Finnie's *Dee above Chester* (140) because it represents water in bright light truly and tenderly.—The thoroughly well-painted group of books which Mr. L. Block names *Philosophic Stores* (146) will enhance his reputation in that line of art because all its elements are better composed than before.—Mr. H. Pilleau's *San Salute, Venice* (195), is decidedly bright and solid.—In conclusion we commend to the visitor's notice Mr. E. H. Edinger's *Sussex Pastoral* (210), as expansive and good in style; Mr. F. E. Horne's *Botton Bridge* (212), as a sober and modest drawing; Mr. H. Coutts's *Iona* (245), as broad, soft, and harmonious; Mr. A. P. Burton's *Lulworth Cove* (249), as solid, finely drawn and foreshortened, and very bright and clear; Mr. E. Parton's *Autumn Haze* (253), birches by a pool, as a charming idyl of soft light and tender harmonies of all sorts; Mr. J. T. Watts's *Winter Evening in a Lancashire Wood* (257), as one of the best pictures of its kind here, and, technically, like Mr. H. W. Fry's *From Buttercup Farm* (338), a thoroughly good group of eggs and rolls of butter; and Mr. A. R. Quinton's *Towards Sunset* (398), as a meadow in spring sunlight. Miss M. Chase's *The Past and To-day* (422), a group of ancient and modern books, is much in want of "getting together"; Mr. A. W. Rimington's *Courtyard of San Salvador, Seville* (428), though bright and solid, is too cold for sunlight; Mr. H. Hine's *Boston* (433) depicts a group of red houses and running water; Mr. W. L. Hankey's *The Morn's Approach* (486) excels in rendering a difficult effect, and his *A Short Way Home* (587) is also worth looking at; so are Miss A. G. Hardy's *An Interesting Corner* (538), a carefully drawn and solid interior, and Mr. W. H. Gore's *The Silent Barge* (564).

#### THE MOSAICS IN ST. PAUL'S.

MR. W. B. RICHMOND'S long labours at St. Paul's Cathedral have so nearly approached completion that, within a day or two, the scaffolding and wooden galleries which prevent the new decorations being seen from below will be removed, and the public will be able to judge what the whole interior will look like when, if funds are forthcoming, all Wren's work is glorified by resplendent colours and gold grounds. As we have already described the processes which the artist has successfully trained a body of artisans to carry out in a manner creditable to all concerned, it is only incumbent upon us to say that the permanence and splendour of this scheme of decoration, quite unparalleled in England, are beyond challenge. Costly as it may be, it will never have to be done again as long as the roof remains on the church, and the New Zealander is quite likely to have the chance of wondering at, and, if he pleases, admiring, Mr. Richmond's achievements.

Before describing the iconography of these pictures, let us say that the whole is dazzlingly gorgeous; indeed, so gorgeous that, even on the choir roof and clearstory walls, the splendour is rather excessive, and should similar decorations be used in other parts of the building, much larger spaces of homogeneous, harmonious, and restful colouring should be introduced. That done, Mr. Richmond's thoughtful taste may be trusted to produce such a whole of beauty and chaste magnifi-

cence as modern Christendom cannot at present rival. With such a vivid yet reticent background the statuary of St. Paul's would gain prodigiously in charm.

What is before us at present is the complete scheme of enrichments for the whole of the choir above the cornice on both sides from the crossing to the apse, including the vault and its three huge saucer domes. The apse itself forms a splendid background to the over-ornate and comparatively trivial reredos in white marble, a work which conspicuously lacks dignity as well as that simplicity which is an indispensable element of majesty in art. Beginning with the frieze on the north side of the building and next the crossing, Mr. Richmond has filled a large rectangular panel with a recumbent figure of Adam in Eden surrounded by lions and lionesses. A series of decorative panels below the windows is filled with vases of flowers grouped, in a quasi-Byzantine, or rather Romanesque taste, with dolphins and other creatures, until we reach the apse, where the sequence is broken by the pictures representing Christ in Majesty, the angelic host and recording angels attending Him on either hand, in the side compartments of that portion of the choir. This passed, the panels are resumed and succeed one another until the south side of the crossing is reached, where a second large rectangular panel represents Eve lying amid foliage and flowers and accompanied by harmless tigers and tigresses. The vault itself comprises three so-called saucer domes or shallow cupolas, belonging to a series which extends to the western end of the nave, and may be filled with designs illustrating the seven days of the Creation. The three above the choir depict as many days, devoted to the creating of (1) the birds, (2) the fishes, and (3) the beasts. These subjects are concentrically treated, so that the creatures severally form rings combined with backgrounds of (1) air, (2) water, (3) foliage and herbage, and from the cornice level, where it is distinctly in view, the coloration of each is very charming, fresh, and fine. From the pavement of the choir much of this is lost, even when the smoky and dust-laden atmosphere does not obscure the whole of the vault and its enrichments. The triangular pendentives external to the saucer domes are filled with, and, so to say, supported by gigantic figures of angels shouting for joy in honour of the Creator; these magnificent figures remind us, without plagiarism, of the famous archangels of Cimabue, as well as of Blake's Sons of the Morning.

The sides of the windows of the choir and other compartments are devoted to figures of the Sibyls of Alexandria, Persia, and Delphi, to groups of 'Job and his Friends,' 'Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law,' 'The Building of the Temple,' 'Jacob's Dream,' 'David Harping,' 'Solomon with the Artificers of Hiram,' and others, forming, so far as they go, a complete historical and allusive selection of themes, besides the 'Sea giving up its Dead,' and subjects which are connected with the history of man and the Christian doctrine. All these figures, groups, and decorative elements have been adapted, with exceptional care and skill, to their architectonic framework, i.e., the shape and limits of every one of the compartments they adorn and the panels they fill.

Congratulating Mr. Richmond and the committee he has worked with upon the success and splendour of what they have done, yet making the reservations above stated as to the future, we trust no want of funds may impede the carrying out of this decorative scheme in its entirety, so far, at least, as the crossing itself and the rest of the Cathedral (above the cornice) are concerned. What can be done with the building below the cornice is a much more difficult question than any which has yet been dealt with at St. Paul's.

#### INKPEN CHURCH.

THE little village of Inkpen, four miles south of Hungerford, has an interesting church, of thirteenth century date with later insertions, and it is unrestored. The building is a plain parallelogram, about 44 ft. long by 22 ft. wide inside, and the ground falls sharply away from its north wall. To overcome the tendency of the building to travel in that direction, the north-east and north-west angles are provided with buttresses, but otherwise externally the building is as simple as it could well be.

Internally there is a western gallery, placed east of the four large oak posts standing to support the belfry. The sanctuary has a good oak railing, and is paved with black and white marble, and the seating of the church is of different forms of high pews, all of oak with a good deal of carving about them. There are other minor features of interest, such as the fine Perpendicular west window (containing fragments of stained glass), monumental slabs in the pavement to the Twitcher family, an interesting broken stone effigy of a knight, a fine wrought-iron hinge on the south door, and a picturesque porch dated 1686.

All this will be lost unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent it, for the rector has had plans prepared for a "thorough restoration" and enlargement of the church. This precious scheme provides for the destruction of the whole of the north wall, which has the fine angle buttresses already mentioned, a good Decorated doorway, and two or three beautiful Early English windows; and it seems impossible to believe that the building will retain any of its former interest.

The population is less than seven hundred, so that enlargement can hardly be needed on the score of extra accommodation, and even if it were, rather than perpetrate such wholesale destruction it would be wiser to build a new church and retain the present one as a mortuary chapel.

#### LORD CROMER'S REPORT ON THE MONUMENTS OF CAIRO.

A QUARTER of Lord Cromer's annual Blue-book on the affairs of Egypt is filled with matters affecting art and archaeology. Hitherto finance, irrigation, law reform, and other practical subjects have necessarily occupied almost the whole of these reports, and the large space now devoted to the monuments is a very hopeful sign. A considerable part of the Blue-book is occupied with the subject of the preservation of the Arab monuments, on which Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole addressed to Lord Cromer, at his request, a comprehensive report last year, which is here printed in full. Lord Cromer appears to have adopted all Mr. Lane-Poole's recommendations, and in order to enable them to be carried into effect he has extracted the sum of 20,000*l.* from the Caisse de la Dette for the use of the Commission for the Preservation of the Monuments. Hitherto this invaluable Commission has been starved for want of funds, understaffed, and unable to do half the work which it knows to be necessary. Lord Cromer not only heartily commends the work so far done under great disadvantages, and pays a high tribute to that excellent architect Herz Bey, but has arranged a contribution of 1,000*l.* a year from the Egyptian Government for the purpose of increasing the staff, and strongly recommends an increase in the average annual grant of 4,000*l.* for repairs and preservation. Among the measures recommended in Mr. Lane-Poole's report and adopted in principle by Lord Cromer we notice the clearing away of the military slaughter-houses and other buildings which encumber and desecrate the splendid old mosque of Ez-Zahir Beybars; the more scrupulous exclusion of weather and birds from the closed mosques; the preparation of detailed descriptions, with plans, drawings, and photographs, of such ruins

as cannot be at present repaired, and may fall before repairs can be begun; and the expropriation of the shops which "cling like limpets to the façades of the mosques"—but this last is a question of money and time. Another important step has been achieved by Lord Cromer: he has induced the Patriarch to place the Coptic monuments under the Commission for the Preservation of the Arab Monuments, so that there will be but one authority watching over all the monuments which do not come under the Ancient Egyptian department controlled by M. de Morgan. The Patriarch "has entered into an engagement that no work of restoration shall be undertaken without the consent of two selected members of the committee, of whom Herz Bey will, without doubt, be one." The Coptic community is expected to subscribe towards the cost of preserving these monuments, but 2,000*l.* out of the 20,000*l.* grant is also to be spent on the Coptic churches. Of course Lord Cromer has put a stop to the well-intentioned but disastrous work which has done so much injury to the old fortress of Babylon, Kasr esh-Shema, which is full of Coptic churches. He was fortunately in time to save one of the Roman towers from destruction.

Altogether it looks as if a new era were beginning for the preservation of the Mohammedan and Christian monuments of Egypt, and Lord Cromer deserves the gratitude of all archaeologists for the manner in which he has used his influence on behalf of their most cherished hopes.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 27th and 28th ult. the following. Pictures: T. S. Cooper, A Summer's Afternoon, 189*l.* R. Caldecott, The Young Hussar, 115*l.* C. E. Perugini, La Superba, 168*l.* W. D. Sadler, Played Out, 157*l.* K. Halswelle, The Witch Scene, 'Macbeth,' I. iii., 105*l.* J. Brett, Heavy Squall off the Start Lighthouse, 111*l.* W. E. Frost, The Sirens, 131*l.* J. MacWhirter, Constantinople and the Golden Horn, from Eyoub, 236*l.* E. J. Poynter, The Sweet is the Breath of Morn, 136*l.* F. Holl, 'The Emigrants' Train, 115*l.*; The Deserter, 105*l.* J. C. Hook, The Spiller Boys, 525*l.* B. Riviere, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," 246*l.* W. Linnell, A Woody Landscape, Surrey, 115*l.* R. Ansdell, Sheep gathering in Strath Spey, 220*l.*; The Startled Ewe, 158*l.* T. S. Cooper, Down in the Marsh, 283*l.* T. Faed, A Fireside Reverie, 149*l.* Sir J. Gilbert, Brigands dividing the Booty, 210*l.* J. T. Linnell, A Summer Evening, 273*l.* Vicat Cole, Stratley, 252*l.* H. W. B. Davis, After Sunset, 294*l.* Lord Leighton, Clytemnestra watching for the Return of Agamemnon, 173*l.* Sir E. Landseer, Taking a Buck, 246*l.* Drawings: Birket Foster, The Picture Book, 52*l.*; Vegetables for Venice, 115*l.*; Blackberry Gatherers, 53*l.*; Happy Hours, Landscape, 52*l.* Mrs. Allingham, An Old Farm, Pinner, 58*l.*; Old Cottages, Pinner, 53*l.* F. Tayler, Ready for a Day's Sport, 52*l.* T. B. Hardy, The First Boat in from the Mackerel Fishing, Boulogne Harbour, 52*l.* Sir J. Gilbert, Scene from 'King Henry VIII.,' II. iv., 231*l.*; In the Time of the Civil Wars, 87*l.* Vicat Cole, Near Godalming, Surrey, 220*l.* T. S. Cooper, Winter, Sheep, 60*l.*; Sheep, 84*l.* S. Prout, Place de la Pucelle, Caen, 50*l.*; The Piazzetta, Venice, 215*l.* T. M. Richardson, Gate of S. Giovanni, Rome, 68*l.* Copley Fielding, A Lake Scene, 57*l.*; A Coast Scene, with shrimpers, 58*l.* P. De Wint, Lincoln Cathedral, 59*l.*; A Grand View on the Tees, 75*l.* W. Hunt, Wild Plums, 71*l.*; The Old Gardener, 94*l.* G. Barret, The Tow-path, 120*l.* Sketches in oils by John Leech, Sports and Pastimes: No Consequence, 32*l.* 11*s.*; The Noble Science, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Horse-Taming, 33*l.* 12*s.*

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the Greek series from the collection of coins of



the late Mr. Hyman Montagu on the 23rd ult. and five following days. High prices were anticipated, but no one could have expected such sums as were realized. The sale at once dispelled the idea that Greek coins do not sell in England so well as they did formerly and do now on the Continent, and showed clearly that collections of the finest specimens brought together with judgment, without even much thought as to cost, can never prove a serious loss to the owners. The sale realized a substantial profit though the collection was formed within ten years. There are many who regret the Roman series is not to be sold in London. The following are the principal coins sold during the first three days. Calabria, Tarentum, gold: Stater, *obv.* head of Demeter wearing stephanos decorated with palmettes, veil on back of head; *rev.* the Dioskuri to left, one carrying a palm branch, 100l. Diobol, head of Hera, wearing stephanos, to right; *rev.* Taras kneeling on left knee, holding a distaff, in left hand a ball, 25l. 10s. Stater, head of Zeus, laureate, to left; *rev.* eagle with open wings standing on fulmen, two amphore in the field, 25l. 10s. Bruttium, gold: Drachm, head of Poseidon wearing plain diadem; *rev.* Amphitrite, veiled, seated on sea-horse to left, Eros standing before her drawing a bow, 40l. 10s. Croton, silver: Stater, head of Hera Lakinia with flowing hair, wearing necklace; *rev.* Herakles, nude, seated on rock covered with lion's skin, holding a wine-cup in his right hand, 75l. Stater, head of Hera Lakinia wearing necklace and stephanos; *rev.* Herakles holding club in his left hand, his bow resting against the rock, 40l. Stater, head of Apollo, laureate, to right; *rev.* the Infant Herakles strangling two serpents, 50l. Sicily, Agrigentum: Tetradrachm, eagle standing to left on supine hare, about to devour it; *rev.* crab and sea-fish with open mouth, 55l. Eryx: Tetradrachm, Aphrodite seated to left, holding a dove, Eros in front; *rev.* hound going to right, three stalks of corn behind him, 63l. Naxos, head of Dionysos bearded, the hair bound by diadem; *rev.* Silenos seated on the ground, from which springs a vine, 46l. Syracuse, gold: Double Dekadrachm, head of goddess to left, wearing sphendone, with signature of the artist behind the neck; *rev.* Herakles and lion, 61l.; another, slightly different, 61l. Silver: Dekadrachm by Euainetos, head of Persephone to left, with artist's signature under the neck; *rev.* quadriga to left, horses in high action, armour, Nike, &c., 79l.; another by Kimon, 89l. 10s.; another, different, 52l. Tetradrachm by Kimon, signed, head of Arethusa nearly full face, wearing two necklaces; *rev.* quadriga driven by male charioteer, Nike flying above, 64l. Agathocles: Tetradrachm, head of Persephone, crowned with corn, to right; *rev.* Nike erecting trophy, 44l. 10s. Piece of 24 litra, head of Hieronymus to left, cornucopie behind; *rev.* thunderbolts and m in field, 43l. Chalcidice: Tetradrachm, laureate head of Apollo to right; *rev.* lyre with seven strings, 40l. 10s. Amphipolis: Tetradrachm, laureate head of Apollo to right, lion on shoulder; *rev.* the name of the city on a raised framework, 53l. 10s. Alexander I.: Octadrachm, horseman wearing kausia and chlamys, standing by his horse and carrying two spears; *rev.* the name around a shallow incuse, 64l. Octadrachm, another, different and unpublished, 90l. Thrace, Ænus: Tetradrachm, head of Mercury to right, wearing petasos; *rev.* goat walking to left, upright caduceus in front, 48l. Thessaly, Melitæa: Drachm, head of Zeus laureate, fulmen under the neck; *rev.* bull grazing to right, in exergue a branch of oak with acorn, 58l. Phæra, Alexander: Didrachm, head of Artemis with myrtle wreath, wearing earrings and necklace; *rev.* warrior with helmet and cuirass on horse to right; a bipennis is beneath the horse, and another is on his flank, 78l. Kings of Epirus: Alexander, Stater, head of Zeus Dodonæus to

right; *rev.* legend and fulmen, with eagle to left, 32l. Pyrrhus, gold: Stater, head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet, a beneath the neck; *rev.* legend, Nike to left carrying trophy and wreath, 70l. Silver: Drachm, head of Persephone, with flowing hair, crowned with corn, torch and a behind the head; *rev.* Pallas in fighting attitude, holding spear and shield, 51l. Boeotia, Thespiae: Stater, Boeotian shield; *rev.* head of Aphrodite Melainis to right, a large crescent in front, and a smaller one behind, 31l. Eubœa, Chalcis: Tetradrachm, eagle flying to left, a serpent in his beak; *rev.* three letters in a wheel of five spokes, 75l. Attica, Athens, gold: Stater, head of Athena Parthenos, in helmet adorned with horses and pegasos; *rev.* owl on amphora, sun between two crescents, arms of the Achæmenidan kings, &c., 166l.

### First Art Gossip.

MR. POYNTER will probably be represented at the Academy by two comparatively small pictures only. The more important depicts a Roman chamber lined with warm coloured marbles, and its window opening to the bright outer air; its door is of golden bronze and its dado is black. Near the middle sits Horace's Neobule, brooding in an angry mood, her cheek resting in her hand, her elbow on her knee, while her neglected embroidery lies at her feet. The figure happily illustrates the twelfth ode of the third book, which has been translated by Conington as follows:—

How unhappy are the maidens who with Cupid may not play,  
Who may never touch the wine-cup, but must tremble all the day

At an uncle, and the scourging of his tongue!

Neobule, there's a robber takes your needle and your thread,

Lets the lessons of Minerva run no longer in your head;

It is Hebrus the athletic and the young!

O, to see him when anointed he is plunging in the flood!  
What a seat he has on horseback! 'was Bellerophon's as good?

As a boxer, as a runner, past compare!

The charm of the picture will be recognized not only in the graceful air of the damsel, but in the pettish expression of her fair face, in the beautiful drawing and modelling of so much of her limbs and body as a robe of semi-transparent tissue allows to be seen. Mr. Poynter's smaller picture is a half-length, nearly half-life-size figure of 'An Oread' running swiftly to our left in a wild mountainous landscape, while a storm gathers overhead and the valleys darken about her. There is an elf-like spirit in her large and shining eyes, that are turned towards us as she flits past, and the locks of her dark hair are tossed about her beautiful face as she hastily draws together the thin blue robe upon her shoulders. In studying the face and inspiring it with appropriate energy and impetuosity the painter may be said to have excelled his previous efforts of the kind.

It is a remarkable fact that Italy, which possesses no work of Pietro Torrigiano, whose works in other countries prove his remarkable skill and powers, has obtained from England a cast of that artist's fine monument in the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, which commemorates Margaret, Countess of Richmond. It is essentially a Gothic monument worked out in Italian Renaissance details.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates held on the 26th ult. Mr. George H. Boughton was elected an Academician.

### MUSIC

#### THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.  
QUEEN'S HALL.—Royal Academy of Music Students' Orchestral Concert.

WHEN Mr. Frederic H. Cowen's cantata 'The Transfiguration' was first performed at

the Gloucester Festival last year on September 12th (*Athen.* No. 3543), we said that the work displayed perhaps more masculine energy and general force than any of its composer's previous efforts in choral writing, and to this opinion we now adhere, after a second interpretation. It is difficult to surmise how Mr. Joseph Bennett's glowing lines could have been set more earnestly, and the work should certainly take a high place in the repertory of choral bodies, because, although it needs care, it is not too difficult for any fairly well-equipped society. Last Saturday's performance at the Crystal Palace was very commendable, choir and orchestra being alike praiseworthy, while the principal parts were rendered with all due artistic emphasis by Madame Medora Henson, Miss Greta Williams, Mr. Douglas Powell, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, the first and last of whom had taken part in the original rendering of the cantata. Mendelssohn's 'Athalia' Overture, the "Charfreitagszauber" from Wagner's 'Parsifal', and the introduction to the second part of Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Light of the World' were included in the scheme. Mr. Cowen directed his own work, and the rest of the concert was, of course, conducted by Mr. Manns.

The thirty-eighth season of the Popular Concerts has concluded, the last performances having been held on Saturday and Monday last. The first-named concert was associated with Beethoven's finest Pianoforte Trio in *B* flat, Op. 97, and Brahms's early Sextet in *B* flat, Op. 18. Vocal items were well interpreted by Mrs. Hutchinson; and Miss Fanny Davies and Signor Piatti were to the highest extent praiseworthy in Mendelssohn's 'Tema con Variazioni,' for pianoforte and violoncello, Op. 17.

A very strong programme was provided for the final concert on Monday evening. Bach's Concerto in *D* minor for two violins was repeated by Herr Joachim and Lady Halle, and the middle movement was once more encored. Mendelssohn's early but masterly Octet in *E* flat for strings, Op. 20, was at the head of the scheme; and Schumann's magnificent Quintet in the same key, Op. 44, aptly finished the concert and the season. Mr. Leonard Borwick, the pianist of the evening, was masterly in the last-named work, as he always is in the music of Schumann, and he also played Rachmaninoff's piquant trifles—the Prelude in *C* sharp minor and the Waltz in *A*—in an unexceptionable manner. Signor Piatti repeated his effective violoncello solos 'The Entreaty' and 'The Race,' and Mr. David Bispham was admirable in songs by Purcell, Schumann, Verdi, and Henschel. Although not specially eventful, the season now at an end has been by no means wanting in interest, and the prestige of the enterprise has been well maintained.

The standard of merit displayed by the students who took part in the orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon was unusually high. Miss Marguerite Elzy (Erard centenary scholar) gave a remarkably neat and finished rendering of Rubinstein's Pianoforte Concerto in *G*, Op. 45; and Mr. Claude F. Pollard (Thalberg scholar) was equally praiseworthy in Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in *D* minor, No. 2. Miss J. Spicer displayed

a voice of agreeable quality and extensive compass in "O, my heart is weary!" from 'Nadeshda'; but the most promising of the vocal pupils was Miss Isabel Jay, who sang the 'King of Thule' ballad and the Jewel Song from 'Faust' in a charming manner. The orchestra, conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, numbered over a hundred, of whom nearly half were female students. It is rather surprising that a symphony is so rarely introduced at these concerts, as surely a considerable proportion of the instrumental pupils desire to gain a footing as professional orchestral executants. In this matter the example of the Royal College of Music might well be followed.

### Musical Gossip.

It is unfortunate that Herr Richter can only conduct three concerts this summer at St. James's Hall, owing to his engagement at Bayreuth. The programmes at St. James's Hall on May 18th and June 1st and 8th are, however, certainly calculated to attract musicians. The first includes two numbers from Goldmark's new opera, based on Dickens's story 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' Schubert's Symphony in c, presumably No. 9, and items by Wagner; the second is made up of selections by Tschai-kowsky, Richard Strauss, and Wagner, together with Dvorak's symphony 'From the New World'; and the third will contain a new overture, based on the subject of 'Othello,' by Dvorak, and Beethoven's Symphony in c minor.

We are pleased to learn that the directors of the Scottish Orchestra will carry on their praiseworthy enterprise next season, in consequence of encouraging offers of substantial support.

A MISCELLANEOUS concert was given on Thursday last week by the well-known vocalist Mr. Barrington Foote. Miss Macintyre, Mrs. Helen Trust, Madame Belle Cole, Miss Irma Sethe, Mr. Paul Ludwig, and the concert-giver were among the musicians who took part in the programme, but there were also recitations by Miss Winifred Emery, Mr. Cyril Maude, and Miss Mary Moore, which seemed to meet with as much appreciation as the musical items.

THE operatic class at Mr. Edwin Holland's Academy gave a praiseworthy performance on Tuesday evening of two acts of Lecocq's comic opera 'Pepita' at St. George's Hall, several of the pupils evincing considerable talent and the proofs of good training. A selection from 'Hänsel and Gretel' was also neatly rendered.

AN excellent orchestral concert was given by the Royal Artillery Band, under Cavalieri L. Zaverthal, at the Queen's Hall on Friday afternoon last week. The programme included Mendelssohn's Symphony to the 'Lobgesang,' Schumann's 'Genoveva,' and smaller items by Kretschner, Edward German, Mancinelli, and other composers, most of which were very well played.

THE latest announcement in connexion with provincial musical festivals is that of a two days' celebration in Bangor Cathedral under the auspices of the Incorporated Society of Musicians.

THE concerts intended to have been given this spring by M. Colonne have been abandoned in common with those of Herr Nikisch, but both series will probably take place in the autumn.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Pagliacci' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'
TUE.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'The Bohemian Girl.'
WED.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Carmen.'
THURS.	Drury Lane Opera, 'Hänsel and Gretel.'
FRI.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Faust.'
SAT.	Drury Lane Opera, 2, 'Pagliacci' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'
—	Crystal Palace Concert, 3.
—	Drury Lane Opera, 'Tannhäuser.'
—	Mr. Arthur W. Payne's Quartet Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

### Dramatic Gossip.

It is always difficult to obtain a West-End theatre during the season. This year, apparently, it will be impossible. It is a somewhat novel experience for managers, but at present almost all theatrical ventures are remunerative. We claim no special knowledge, and are merely publishing current gossip when we say that at houses such as the Haymarket, the Lyceum, and the St. James's the business has been exemplary. Everywhere, indeed, with one or two unimportant exceptions, the returns seem to have been far beyond the ordinary experiences of Lent. No long period is likely to elapse before the whole of the London theatres are again in full swing.

ALWAYS a slack time, the period before Easter has this year been of exceptional dullness. To-night witnesses the production at the Princess's of 'The Star of India,' and that at the Duke of York's of 'The Gay Parisienne.' Before that period no novelty of primary importance, and few of any sort, had been seen by a general public for some weeks. During the early portion of the present week meanwhile many West-End houses have been closed, including Drury Lane, the Haymarket, the Princess's, the Criterion, the Garrick, Daly's, the Royalty, the Strand, the Prince of Wales's, and the Vaudeville. At the house last named Mr. Weedon Grossmith's lease has expired, and he is compelled to carry into the country 'The Shopwalker' just at the period when its prospects were brightest.

At the next dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, on May 28th, at the Hôtel Métropole, Lord Russell of Killowen will take the chair.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON's drama 'The Roll of the Drum,' adapted from his novel 'When Greek meets Greek,' has attained a success at St. Helens, and seems likely to find its way to London.

AMONG novelties to be expected are the 'New Don Quixote,' which has been modified so as to meet the requirements of the Licensor of Plays; and a farcical comedy by the author of 'The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown.'

'MADAME MORENSKY,' a four-act comedy by Mr. Charles Coghlan, has been given for copy-right purposes at the Lyceum; which house also witnessed 'A School for Saints,' a three-act play by John Oliver Hobbes, the refusal of which is in the hands of Sir Henry Irving.

THE Royalty will reopen on the 16th with the 250th performance of 'The Chili Widow.' A "tragedietta" entitled 'Monsieur de Paris,' by Mrs. Ramsay and Mr. de Cordova, will then be given for the first time, Miss Vanbrugh playing the daughter of the executioner.

MR. TOOLE has been playing during the week at the Standard Theatre in 'Thoroughbred,' 'Paul Pry,' 'The Birthplace of Podgers,' and other portions of his well-known repertory.

'GODEFROID AND YOLANDE,' by Mr. Laurence Irving, has been given in Chicago, with Miss Terry as the heroine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. S.—M. I. D.—J. C.—Miss A.—A. H.—W. C.—E. F.—J. P.—L. C.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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